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B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd Jan.
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
† BALLARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th ,,
B.M. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	9th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.I. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	9th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	16th ,,
B.M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	23rd ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th ,,
B.M.I. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	14th ,,
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	21st ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th ,,

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IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st March 1898.

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AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	12th Mar. 1898

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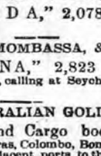

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, that day being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 15th January, 1898.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 22nd January, 1898, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

THE OFFICERS of the 1st BATTALION South Wales Borderers will not hold themselves responsible for ANY DEBTS CONTRACTED by any Messman employed by them.

C. V. TROMER, Major,
President, Mess Committee, 1st S. W. Borderers.

Camp, Meerut.

BHAVNAGAR HARBOUR WORKS.

TENDERS will be received up to the 31st January, 1898, for the supply of three hundred tons of DESHAGA (BENGAL) COALS to be delivered at the Port of Bhavnagar on or before the 20th February, 1898.

The Tenders should be addressed to the STATE ENGINEER, Bhavnagar, and should specify proposed date of delivery.

Bhavnagar, 15th January, 1898.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the OFFICES of the CURRIMBHOY MILLS Co., Ld., and the EBRAHIMBHOY PAHANEY MILLS Co., Ld., have been REMOVED to No. 21 and 21A, ESPLANADE ROAD, from TO-DAY.

Bombay, 17th January, 1898.

HAZELL'S

ANNUAL

FOR 1898.

A Cyclopædia of Record of Men and Topics of the day.

☞ THE BEST,
☞ THE MOST COMPLETE,
☞ THE CHEAPEST AND
☞ THE MOST USEFUL BOOK OF REFERENCE

in Existence.

Price Rs. 2-10.

D. B. TARAPOREWALA, SONS & Co.,
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Cassell's Family Magazine	7 8	8 0	4 12
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The Prices in the first column are for Newspapers and Magazines posted DIRECT from England to Half-yearly or yearly Subscribers in India.

The Prices in the second column are for Newspapers and Magazines received in Bombay via BRINDISI and reposted up-country immediately on arrival.

The Prices in the third column are for Newspapers posted every Monday, one week after arrival and for Magazines posted every 15th of the month, three weeks after arrival in Bombay, in good second-hand condition.

Back numbers of the above Weeklies and Magazines can be supplied from the 1st April last at greatly reduced prices.

Papers not included in this list can also be supplied to order, in 35 days.

SEND FOR A COMPLETE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES FOR 1898.

N.B.—Liberal allowance made to buyers of six or more Papers, Officers' Messes, Book Clubs, Public Institutions and Railway Libraries.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 226 BALES PEPPRELL DRILL

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street, the following:—

By order of Thakor Mowji Rowji and on account and risk of the first purchaser Sha Soonderji Girdhur.

226 bales and 25 pieces Pepprell drill Swan brand.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale when lot is knocked to the purchaser and the balance will be paid and the goods cleared away within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th January, 1898. Auctioneers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Under the Direction of Edwin Geach.

PATRON: H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

TO-MORROW, TO-MORROW, TO-MORROW. } WEDNESDAY, { TO-MORROW, TO-MORROW, TO-MORROW,

CONTINUING ON

FRIDAY, (NO PERFORMANCE THURSDAY), SATURDAY AND MONDAY ONLY.

FIRST AND ONLY APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY OF THE

GREATEST LIVING CONJUROR,

CARL HERTZ,

Assisted by the Charming and Graceful

MDLLE. D'ALTON,

In an unparalleled Entertainment

That will TOTALLY ECLIPSE ALL OTHERS.

STROUBAIKA } The
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MUSIC,

MAGIC, MIRTH AND MYSTERIOUS MYSTERY.

And first production of the Original, Perfect, and Only Genuine

CINEMATOGRAPHE.

Words fail to express the beauties of this truly Marvellous Machine "*Press.*"

Secure Your Seats at SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES: Rs. 3; Rs. 2; Re. 1; and As. 8.

Doors open at 8-30 Performance starts (punctually) at 9-15. Carriages at 11-30.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT.

Doors open at 3, starting at 4.

FIRST AND ONLY GRAND ILLUMINATED ECLIPSE MATINEE.

For the convenience of Holiday-makers, Ladies and Children, CARL HERTZ and the Living Cinematographe in a Special Holiday Programme.

Children (under 12) Eight Annas each.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SOLAR ECLIPSE.

SPECIAL TRAINS TO JEUR.

WITH REFERENCE to the Notice dated the 27th December last, the following arrangements will be made to convey Passengers who may desire to witness the SOLAR ECLIPSE on the 22nd January at Jeur Station.

2. A Special Train composed of First and Second class carriages as available will leave Victoria Terminus on the 21st instant at 22-45, arrive Poona 6-0, leave at 6-30, arrive Dhond 8-45, leave 9-30, arrive Jeur 11-15.

3. On the return journey the Train will leave Jeur at 20-30, arriving Bombay at 7-0 next morning.

4. Only First class Passengers and their servants will be conveyed by these Trains and First class fares will be charged irrespective of the class of carriage in which the Passenger travels.

5. Servants will be conveyed in Third class carriages at Third class Mail fares.

6. Intending Passengers who have not already registered their names for the Special Train must do so with the Station Master, Victoria Terminus.

7. On the outward journey Chota Hazree may be obtained at Poona and Breakfast may be obtained at Dhond provided notice is given to the Station Master, Victoria or Poona, by the 19th January. The usual Tariff charges will be made in these cases.

8. Arrangements will also be made for Luncheon between (1 and 2 P.M.) and Dinner (7 P.M.) at Jeur at the rates of Rs. 3 for Luncheon and Rs. 6 for Dinner exclusive of Wines.

9. Tickets for the Special Train and for Luncheon and Dinner must be purchased at Victoria Terminus or Poona on the 20th instant, after which no Tickets will be issued. All Passengers by the Special must purchase Luncheon and Dinner Tickets at the time of booking, otherwise meals will not be served at Jeur.

10. The Company cannot undertake to convey by Special or make any provision for meals at Jeur for those who do not register before the 20th January.

11. The Company cannot also undertake to give reserved accommodation, but the Station Master, Victoria Terminus, will help as far as possible, for parties of not less than four to travel together.

12. Berths will be allotted as applications are received.

13. Passengers desirous of joining the Train at Poona may do so on giving the Station Master, Poona, notice before the 20th.

14. If more Passengers offer at Bombay and Poona than can be accommodated in one Special, a second Special following the first, will be arranged.

15. Each Train will be in charge of a Medical Officer, appointed by the Plague Committee, Bombay, who will accompany the Train and be responsible for seeing that all plague regulations are properly complied with and for the inspection of Passengers on departure and arrival at the Terminus. All Passengers and their servants should arrive at the Terminus at least half an hour before the advertised time of departure, to avoid delay on account of Medical Examination.

16. Passengers from Poona and other infected areas should arrange with the Plague Authorities at those places for any necessary certificates to prevent detentions en route.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th January, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SOLAR ECLIPSE.

SPECIAL TRAINS FROM POONA AND AHMEDNAGAR.

IN CONTINUATION of the Notice dated the 15th instant, POONA PASSENGERS for JEUR will be conveyed by SPECIAL TRAIN from Poona; they will not be attached to any Special from Bombay.

DOWN.		UP.	
Poona Dep.	5-50 a.m.	Jeur Dep.	16-0 p.m.
Jeur Arl.	9-15 a.m.	Poona Arl.	20-0 p.m.

The Chairman, Poona City Plague Committee, advises that Plague Officers have been instructed NOT TO DETAIN PASSENGERS at Poona travelling by Specials.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,20,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th July, 1897.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the B. L. and R. M. L. Guns at the Colaba, North Fort, at 10 a.m., on MONDAY and TUESDAY, January 17th and 18th 1898.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 15th January, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half year ending 31st December, 1897, have, THIS day, been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT, Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th, January, 1898.

DIABETES AND ACIDITY.

Cure in 48 hours! Price, each, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

THOUSANDS have been cured, some of whom had suffered more than twenty years. Apply to—

MANAGER, V. C. WORKS,
Ranaghat, Bengal.

NOTICE.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of January, 1898, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business.

1. To elect a Director of the Company, the legal advisers of the Company having advised that owing to a technical irregularity there is a vacancy on the Board.

By order of the Board of Directors,

For the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ld.

J. SEYMOUR KEAY,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

BY FLEMING, SHAW & Co,
His Attorneys.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTENSION OF VISITS—WILL REMAIN HERE TILL 20TH JANUARY 1898.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE, GREATEST BLESSING OF LIFE.

PROF. H. WINTER,

THE GREAT AMERICAN INDIAN EXPERT,

Warrants

A CERTAIN PROPHYLACTIC for PLAGUE as he used this Wonderful Remedy in Chicu during the late Epidemic there and sold thousands and thousands of bottles, which eventually was the chief stay of this dire disease. It is safe and sure and is just the article needed in every family. Professor WINTER is willing to supply Plague Hospital—for trial—Free of Charge.

Professor WINTER'S fame will be remembered by many as he was in Bombay 11 years ago. Professor Winter also warrants to Cure.

Hard and Soft Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, Ingrowing Nails and Warts.

Guarantees to take them out without pain or drawing blood and farther guarantees to perform a perfect cure.

PROF. WINTER also wishes to draw attention to

THE GREAT MEDICAL WONDER,

WINTER'S WIZARD OIL,

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

IT CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Earache, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Croup, Diptheria Pain in Side, Lame Back, Contracted Cords, Stiff Joints, Dyspepsia, Inflamation of Kidneys, Fever and Ague, Cholera Morbus, Diarhœa, Congestive Chills, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, All Aches, and Pains,

AND ALL DISEASES OF AN INFLAMATORY NATURE.

Consultation Free of Charge.

Those who wish Mr. Winter to visit them will please send their address, and he will call on Mondays and Fridays between 2 and 3 p.m.

CHARGES MODERATE.

The Professor speaks English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

OFFICE HOURS from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Private interviews will be given between 1 and 3 p.m. Will remain here up to 20th January, 1898.

ADDRESS.—APOLLO HOTEL, ROOM No. 36.

SEASONABLE CURES.

CARNAC ROAD PHARMACY.

MURKIMAR'S PILLS.—Antiseptic, Prophylactic and Preventative employed as a perfect safeguard against the attacks of Bubonic Plague, Malarial and Typhoid Fevers, Cholera, &c. Per box of 16 Pills. Ans. 4 only, at MADON, SONS & CO.

EUCALYPTUS DISINFECTANT.—A New Odorous and Powerful Germicide composed of EUCALYPTUS and THYME suitable for sick room and household disinfecting. Ans. 12 only, at MADON, SONS & CO.

COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES AND TABLETS.—Prepared after the well-known formula of Dr. Sir Garrod. Most pleasant and attractive. Ans. 12 only, at MADON, SONS & CO.

SULPHUR AND SARSAPARILLA TABLETS.—This combination is used for purifying the blood from its impurities. Ans. 12 only, at MADON, SONS and CO.

MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSAM.—Most effective and a confirmed radical cure in Asthma and short or troubled breathing. Gives relief in five minutes. Rs. 2 only, at MADON, SONS and CO.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE.—The restorative food for the consumptive rickety children, delicate women and wasted constitution. Re. 1 6 only, at MADON, SONS AND CO.

MUNK'S PULMONICON.—No more troublesome coughing. A Marvel of Cough Remedies. Pleasant and agreeable to taste. Strengthens the Chest and Lungs. Ans. 12 only, at MADON, SONS and CO.,

PODOPHYLIN AND TARAXACUM.—A Liver Stimulant, especially useful to those who are troubled with Liver Disorders. Re. 1-8, at MADON, SONS and CO.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.—Purchase your Health by these unique Health and Liver drops. Keeps at bay the human foes in the hot climate the Torpid Liver, itchy skin, stone in the bladder. Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12, at MADON, SONS and CO.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.—Is a remarkable Fever curer Agne and chill disappear as if by magic under its influence; It kills malarial, and other Fevers when all other remedies fail. It is required but a trial to test its efficacy Re. 1 at all Chemists.

Chemists {MADON, SONS & Co.} Druggists

Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges, have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, an I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh
L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and the WORST TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)

EWEN CAMERON. JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN WILSON
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople
Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Genoa, Smyrna.
Port Said, Odessa Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h. 45m. High water, 6-24m., 8-40s. Low water, 0-59m., 1-23s.
Lord Sandhurst's arrival from Sind, Apollo Bunder, 10 a.m.
Novelty Theatre, Orphean Dramatic Club, 9 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Akbar left the dock on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Chusan entered the dock on Sunday.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice.

THEFT AT MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND CO.'S—Mr. Francis, of Messrs. MacMillan and Co., the well-known publishers, has reported to the police that, from time to time, during the last three years, school books, of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000, have been stolen from his premises. The police have made enquiries, but no clue of the theft could be traced.

REPORTED THEFT ON BOARD A VESSEL.—T. Pinto, a Goanese boy, employed on board the steamship Booldana, which arrived in Bombay from the African coast on Saturday, has reported to the police the theft of £25 from a tin cannister, which he had kept under the drawers in his master's cabin. The money, it appears, had been given to the complainant by his uncle, at Beira (on the African coast), to be taken to his wife, at Goa.

BURGLARY AT KUMBARWADA.—Abdulla Ahmed, a hawker in old clothes, residing on the second floor of a house, at 2nd Kumbarwada Lane, has reported to the police that during his absence from home, between 7 a.m., on Friday, and 10 a.m., on Saturday, the padlock securing the door of his room was wrenched off, and a number of old watch cases, copper utensils, clothing, and other property, collectively valued at Rs. 123-12, were stolen from his room.

ALIGHAR CRICKET TEAM.—The students of the Alighar College having won the cricket match against the Bombay Parsee team, a telegram of congratulation upon the success attained by the Moslem students was sent by Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, who answered by wire, thanking him sincerely for taking such deep interest in the success and progress of the Mahomedan Oriental College at Alighar.

AN HEIR FOR JODHPUR.—A telegraphic message having been received from Jodhpur, in Marwad, that Hudiji, the Rani of the present Maharaja Sardarsinghji, gave birth to a son and heir, H. H. Sir Kesarisinghji, K. C. S. I., Maharaja of Idur, held a ceremonial Durbar in honour of the occasion. After the Durbar was over, sugarcandy was distributed to all who were present to take part in the rejoicings, as well as to the school children, and all public offices and institutions observed a holiday.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme, under the direction of Signor Lazzarbolla, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30 :—

Marche	Roumaine	Louis Ganne.
Quadrille	New Promenade	Coote.
Overture	Martana	Wallace.
Gavotte	Herzliebchen	F. Burald.
Selection	Tannhauser	Richard Wagner.
Valse	Galatea	Brunette.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mailandaine, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	The Comrade's Farewell	Retford.
Overture	Sommernachtstraum	Suppo.
Cornet Solo	Morceaux Obligato	Suppo.
Song (Encored Solo)	The Last Watch	Pinsuti.
Selection	The Yeomen of the Guard	Sullivan.
Waltz	Our Last	Lamothe.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE ENTERTAINMENT TO THE NEW SHERIFF.—Grand arrangements are being made to celebrate the appointment of the New Sheriff of Bombay, at Petit Hall, on Wednesday evening. The amusements are of a varied character, including the full Band of the Middlesex Regiment, which will play on the grounds. There will also be a concert in the large hall, organised by Mr. Soundy, the programme of which is of itself quite attractive. The guests will have the pleasure of hearing some more of Madame Koenig's exquisite violin-playing. Among the other ladies and gentlemen who are assisting are Madam Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Dove, and others.

A TIGER SHOT IN SALSETTE.—On Friday morning, writes a correspondent, news was brought at Marol that a bullock, belonging to one Jerome Soares, had been killed by some wild beast at Vehar, not far from the filter beds. On hearing the news, half-a-dozen shikaris, amongst them the Brothers Coelhos, the best shots in Marol, repaired to the scene, and put up a machan on a tree close by. Soon after dusk the tiger was seen coming at a rapid pace to where the bullock lay and began his evening meal. The shikaris who were waiting for a fair opportunity, decided to fire, sending simultaneously four bullets through the fore left leg, about six inches below the chest. The animal gave a tremendous roar and galloped off the scene on three legs. Next morning the shikaris went in search of their previous evening's guest, and traced him sitting behind a stone wall not very far off. Two shots more and the tiger was dead. The beast was kept on view at Marol the whole of yesterday, and hundreds of people went to see the beast. The tiger measured from the head to the tip of the tail 9 feet, and its height was 3 feet 8 inches. There are a number of panthers, leopards, and hyenas in Salsette, but tigers have not been seen in these parts since the days of Mr. Mullock, the well-known tiger killer.

EXHIBITION OF EMBROIDERY WORK IN BOMBAY.—A ladies' meeting was held, on Sunday, at 4 p.m., at the house of Mrs. Harishandra Pitale, Babhai Pitale, secretary of the Ladies' Social Club, and wife of Mr. Harishandra Pandurangji Pitale, J.P., to see the exhibits of needle and embroidery work, which have been brought to Bombay from the Amraoti Ladies' Needle Work Exhibition. They were of various designs and most exquisitely prepared, and were shown to the assembly by Mrs. Rakhabai Ranade, the late president of the club, and wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade. They have been worked by members of the Ladies' Social Club and the Aykya Wardhak Stree Samuha, of Bombay. The ladies appreciated and admired the workmanship of the articles before them, and cheered the prize-winners as their names were announced by Mrs. Ranade. Mrs. Umabhai Khare, wife of the Hon. D. A. Khare, as the present president of the club, having distributed *bakshi kunkus*, sweetmeats, and *attar-gulab*, the assembly broke up at 7 o'clock. The following are some of the names of the exhibitors who were declared as prize winners at the Amraoti :—Mrs. Rakhabai, Ganguibai Ranade, Sonabai Jaykar, Putlabai Navalkar, Hirabai Pitale, Valibai Vaishdass, Baulibai Hirajee Pitale, and Putlabai Atmaram Madon.

POSSESSED OF AN EVIL SPIRIT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Ghorupdeo Road, touching the death of Bheema, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-five years, wife of Luximon Bhagia, a mill-hand, employed in the Kaiser-i-Hind Mill, and residing in a chawl at Ghorupdeo Road. The deceased was the second wife of her husband, who married her about two years ago, his first wife having died four or five years since. Deceased had been suffering for the past month with pain in her abdomen and fever, and had consequently left off work. The husband gave her no medicine, but had brought some sorcerers to see her, as he thought she was possessed of some evil spirit. About 6 o'clock, on Sunday morning, when Luximon was about to go to the mill, he told Bheema to get his food ready by the time he returned home. In the afternoon Luximon came home and found the door of his room fastened from inside. He knocked at the door, but receiving no reply, went into an adjoining room, and having climbed over the partition wall, jumped into his own room, and opened the door, when to his horror he found Bheema hanging by a coir rope round her neck to a beam across the loft. A bamboo ladder, which had been kept in the house to go on to the loft, was found lying near the body. He went out, raised an alarm, and informed the police. Inspector Barnett came up and had the body brought down, life being then extinct. There were no marks of violence on the body, except a deep impression caused round the neck by the rope. The husband stated that deceased never said that she would commit suicide. She wanted to go to her native country, and he intended to proceed with her at the end of the month when he was to get his pay for December. He further alleged that she was afraid of being taken to hospital by the plague authority. The jury, on the evidence, brought in a verdict of suicide.

THE POONA PUNITIVE POLICE.—We learn that the Collectors of the districts have been approached on the subject of final employment for these men, who have a two years' agreement in the Poona Punitive Police. The Collector of Surat has made arrangement for the employment of two European officers in his district, one of whom is to be stationed in the city. Government, however, we hear, does not intend to break its promise with the men. Those electing to serve in other corps will be free to do so, but all who choose to continue in their present appointment will be kept as they are.—*Deccan Herald.*

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLARKE'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outlayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healthgiven in the world.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort, Northern, and Esplanade	1	2	6
B Mandvi, Chaukla, Oomerkhadi, and Dongri	19	8	39
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbarwada	21	17	51
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, and Mahaluxmi	8	4	13
E Mazagon, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	11	42
F Parel	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	4	2	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	72	80
Total	64	116	245
Total plague deaths to date	15,587	13,126	
Same date last year	67	62	197
Total mortality same date 1896	..	..	84

CHOLERA.

Attack	0
Death	1

THE PLAGUE AND DOCK LABOUR.

Owing to the serious recrudescence of plague, the Port Trustees have re-opened the hospital which they erected last year, together with an observation camp in which there are separate wards for the various castes. The hospital is in charge of the same medical man as before, Dr. Shivadas Permandas. The Trustees are finding some difficulty in keeping together a sufficient supply of labour owing to the exodus that is now taking place, but every reasonable provision is made to protect the men from the disease, and night work has been stopped, so as to avoid the risks to the general health of the workmen incidental to long protracted hours of labour. These measures have been so far successful that there have been only a very few cases of plague amongst the workmen, and no one has been attacked while at the docks. The muccadums of the various gangs have strict instructions to look after their men and bring to notice any case of sickness amongst them.

HOSPITAL FOR THE BENE-ISRAEL.

Upon the kind suggestion of Sirdar Mir Abdool Alli, a general meeting of the Bene-Israel community was held, on Sunday night, at the Jewish new Synagogue, Israel Mohalla, to consider the subject of erecting a Plague Hospital for the plague-stricken Bene-Israels. Mr. David Aaron was voted to the chair. The president having called upon Mr. David Solomon, the head man of the new Synagogue, to explain the object of the hospital, Mr. Solomon, while elucidating the benefits and advantages of a special plague hospital, narrated his daily experiences in carrying out house-to-house visitation as a special constable, and solicited the co-operation of all present. There being no general communal funds, Mr. Solomon asked every one to subscribe his mite to the hospital fund. Mr. B. Samson, who spoke next, supported Mr. Solomon's proposition, which was carried unanimously amidst great acclamation. Some other speakers also followed, and finally a working committee of 37 persons was appointed to collect subscriptions and to do everything for the erection of a hospital and segregation camp. A list was opened, and all present subscribed themselves as monthly subscribers. The meeting was attended by adherents of all synogagues and prayer-halls, who put aside for the time their communal differences.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in the Colaba District a dead body was examined in the premises belonging to the Colaba Land and Mill Company and the cause of death was attributed to plague. In the Fort District a case was detected in the new offices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, opposite the Church Gate Station, and removed to the Arthur Road Hospital. A Parsee victim was discovered in house No. 66, Homji Street, and the patient was removed to the Parsee Fever Hospital. In the Mandvie Ward, thirteen plague cases, six suspicious cases, and nine deaths were recorded. In C Ward (south)—Market, Dhobie Talao, and Fanaswady—nine cases of plague were detected, and removed to the various hospitals. In the same localities twelve deaths were registered. The same ward (north)—Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbarwada—showed eleven cases of plague and five deaths. In D Ward Dr. Shroff removed a case of plague from Tardeo Road to the Arthur Road Hospital. Dr. Seervai examined a dead body in a house at Falkland Road, and found that death was due to plague. He also removed suspicious cases from house No. 3, Khetwady 12th Lane. Dr. S. B. Jathar detected one case of plague and one death at Khetwady Back Road. In E Ward (west), one case of plague was removed to hospital and two deaths were recorded. A Mahomedan lad suffering from high fever was removed from Hoozria Street. A case of plague was detected from a house in 5th Lane, Kamatipura. In the same Ward (east) one plague case was removed to Dariasthan Hospital from house No. 56, Parel Road. A case of plague was removed to Arthur Road Hospital from No. 165, De Lisle Road. One death from plague occurred in a hut on the same road. In the Parel and Mahim Districts four cases were recorded.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 352 and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,040, making a total of 2,392 persons. Departures by sea 1,953, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,204, making a total of 4,157 persons. From 6 a.m. on Sunday to 6 a.m. yesterday :—Arrivals by sea 423, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,778, making a total of 2,201 persons. Departures by sea 949, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,923, making a total of 2,872 persons.

QUARANTINE REPORTS.

Yesterday, 805 persons were detained under observation in the Modikhana Camp, and 485 in the Wari Bunder Camp. There was no one in the Narelwady Camp.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

Yesterday, 62 deaths were recorded in the various plague hospitals, and 600 patients were remaining under treatment.

INOCULATION.

On Saturday morning, his Highness Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, the Aga Khan, was re-inoculated at Kushru Lodge, Nesbit Lane, with Dr. Haffkine's prophylactic lymph, along with over forty of his household. Owing to the enlightened views taken by this prominent citizen of the value of this measure as a protective against plague, 2,191 Khojas have been operated on since the opening of the inoculation station at Kushru under Dr. J. P. de Quadros. Altogether 2,743 persons have been inoculated here this year. If other leaders of society in Bombay would act in a similar way by influencing their followers to submit to inoculation, Bombay would soon be in the happy position of being able to dispense with the expensive and irksome machinery of plague committees and segregation, for it is certain that when the whole population is protected against plague the disease will die a natural death, and disappear from want of material to feed on.

PRECAUTIONS AT DAMAUN.

His Excellency the Governor, after having obtained from Prof. Haffkine lymph sufficient to inoculate 1,000 persons, and telegraphed to him to send a trained doctor to carry on the inoculations, has caused the following notice to be affixed at all conspicuous places both at Lower and Upper Damaun :—"His Excellency the Governor of this city has obtained Dr. Haffkine's lymph in order that persons desirous of availing themselves of the protection may do so. By inoculation persons are saved from death from plague and the risk thereof, and even if the inoculated are attacked with plague they invariably escape from it. The lymph is not prejudicial to the religions of Hindus and Mahomedans. If people wish to save their lives they should get themselves inoculated at once, because all classes of people from all parts of British India are being inoculated, and this is the only safety from plague. The place and time of inoculation will be hereafter made known by public notice."

THE NECESSITY FOR INOCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your allowing me space for a word of explanation in regard to my remarks on prophylactic inoculation against plague. It would appear not to be fully realized that the treatment of plague cases which is purely the concern of individuals is entirely a different matter from the treatment of the epidemic which is a concern of the State, and that even in the matter of treatment of patients for extraordinary cases and in extraordinary times personal liberty must be circumscribed, for the State has the right to direct as to where (not how) epidemic disease cases shall be allowed to be treated, *i.e.*, compulsory segregation of epidemic disease cases is a State measure, and as such it ought to be accepted despite one's own feeling or belief as regards the utility or success of the measure. And this has been my position throughout. Prophylactic inoculation against plague and inoculation and serum treatment of plague cases are entirely different matters: the one is matter of personal concern and feeling; the other is a measure against the epidemic, like vaccination against small-pox, and therefore a State matter. It is wrong therefore to say, as it has been freely assumed, that my own views on the question of prevention and treatment of disease by a dose of the disease extract have undergone any change. Surely the report of my observations if carefully read warrants no such assumption. All I have said is this: As already explained I regard inoculation against plague a State measure no less than segregation or quarantine and wholesale disinfection of infected houses with burning of clothes and bedding. It goes without saying that if inoculation is what it is claimed to be, it claims to do infinitely more than segregation or quarantine and wholesale disinfection of houses,—it claims to extinguish the plague in an instant as it were and at infinitely less cost, with incomparably less hardship to the people. If then, such be the claims of inoculation as a State measure, and a State measure it is by its very nature, it is the clear duty of Government to make full use of it. For, given compulsory inoculation, there will not only be no segregation, quarantine, disinfection, and demolition of houses and the burning of clothes and bedding and peremptory orders to vacate rows of houses to the east, west, north, and south of an infected house, and the huge and growing expenditure they entail, but, what is more important, it would be the work of a mere Government Resolution to banish plague from the land in less days than the months the Plague Committee has already been in existence. It is no answer to say that plague prevention and suppression by inoculation against plague is a measure that does not concern any authority specially appointed to control and suppress the epidemic.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 17. BAHADURJI.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE number of cases of bubonic plague reported to Government and the deaths therefrom during the week ending January 14th were as under :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	551	557
Poona	116	114
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	4	1
Kaira	2	2
Surat	173	142
Thana	31	22
Ahmednagar	54	32
Khandesh	13	13
Nasik	138	119
Poona	38	33
Satara	310	255
Sholapur	30	33
Kolaba	14	10
Belgaum	95	81
Dharwar	2	2
Karachi	2	1
Territories.		
Baroda	72	59
Kathiawar	2	1
Kolhapur	46	31
Cutch	78	46
Palanpur	57	46
Sawantwady	1	1
Akalkot	1	2
Aundh	21	18
Bhor	4	1
Totals	1,874	1,652

The total mortality to date is as follows :—

Deaths previously reported	59,579
" week ending January 14th	1,652
	61,231

CRICKET.

A CRICKET match was played between an eleven of John Bright Cricket Club and the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, on Sunday last, and resulted in an easy win for the Hindus by 141 runs. For the Hindus Mr. L. S. Bhandare bowled very well, and captured 7 wickets for 14 runs, and also performing an hat trick; and in batting Mr. D. M. Chonker made an excellent show, and scored 107 runs (not out). Mr. G. R. Banda also played well, and made 43 runs by a sround play. The score on each side was 46 and 187 (9), respectively.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 18.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice STRACHEY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Testamentary Suits.

22-97—Smethan B and N—Meherbai *vs* Manockbai widow Ardeshir H and D.
To Vary Commissioner's Report.

617-91—Little and Co—Dadabhoy Dajeebhoy Baria *vs* Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Barla—Ardeshir H and D.

338-94—Little and Co—L A Watkins *vs* C F Farran and others—Pestonjee R and K—Special Report.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For further directions and Costs on Commissioners Report.

60-94—Nanu and H—Gujanand Bhagwantrao and another *vs* Chrishnarao Ramchandra and others—Bhalshanker and K, and—In person.

Postponed Long Causes.

87-97—Dikshit and D—Badrudin Abdulla Kur *vs* Moolvi Aber Mahomed Abdul Huk—M H Khan.

861-97—Payne G and S—Dayabhai Dhelsaji Javeri *vs* Vithaldas Khetsey and another—C Cama

487-95—Payne G and S—Gunga Narayen Kisondas and others *vs* Chunilal Hiralal and others—Balkrishna V and K

889-95—Jehangir and S—Mowjee Lakhumsey *vs* Mensraj Jetha and others—Wadia and S

302-96—Manshukial D and J—Aga Goolam Hussein bin Aga Abdool Hussein Laree *vs* Jacob Elias Sassoon and others—Payne G and S

321-94—Ebrahim and G—Ladbobhoy Chuggonlal *vs* Narotamdas *vs* Inderji Vaishvan and another—Dikshit and D

446-96—Muljee and R—The Goculdas Cullianjee Barsee Cotton Press Co Ld *vs* Jethabhai Cullianjee and others—Edgelow and G

350-97—Shamrao P—The Advocate General and others *vs* Dhuncoverbai an 1 others—Tyabjee and Co, and—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

99-97—Daphtary and F—Narayen Visram Dalvi *vs* J Cavalier Del Tyfo.

331-97—Wadia and G—Goorfausad Moosadilal and another *vs* Moolchhur Shomlal and others—Tyabji D and Co.

557-97—R S B and Co—Dyal Dharsey and others *vs* Loba V M Veerpad Mohomed Guny Kereter and others.

762-97—In person—Jaith Bhanda and others *vs* Shiv Khoshalchand Petomcand and others—Wadia and G.

599-97—K J Mantri—Showbhajonlal Sharam and others *vs* Mohonlal Kisonlal.

616-97—Payne G and S—Pandharinath Madanjee *vs* Shomjee Khoodooji.

674-97—Payne G and S—Mahmda Allibhoy Umerghiwalla *vs* Co wanjee Carsetjee Dubash.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

36-97 In person—Uttamram Etcharam Petor Appidant *vs* Ranchhodas Prabhowandas—Smethan B and Noble.

31-97—In person—Ka'sondas Purshotumdas *vs* Moolbai and others—M A Vakil.

Defended New Long Causes.

615-95—Bicknell M and M—Merwanjee Rustomjee Dubash *vs* Cooverbai and others—Balkrishna V and K.

538-97—Bicknell M and M—Karsondas Laljee *vs* Raghoonath Laljee and another—In person.

353-97—M N Suchlatwalla—Tejpal Khetsey *vs* Trienudas Purshotum and others—Payne G and S and Little and Co.

395-97—Tyabji D and C—Laljee Mansing alias Lalling Mansing *vs* Ramdin Gayadin and others—Little and Co and—In person.

For further directions and Costs on Commissioners Report.

63-97—Payne G N S—Velji Kalidas *vs* Ambalal Kewaldas M N Sanchatwalla.

In the matter of the Guardian and Wards Act 8 of 1890 and in the matter of Sulleman Oosman of Jalikabal—Janardhan and A Aishabai *vs* Petitioner.

HALF-A-DOZEN specimens of an interesting bu goggle-eyed fish have just been added to the collection in the Regent's Park. These are the Periophalmus of the East, a fish which is one of several that destroy the point of the proverb about a fish out of water. Nor only is the Periophalmus perfectly happy when out of the water, but it deliberately leaves it, hopping through the surf like the oysters of Mr. Lewis Carrol. The object of this is to browse upon such sluggish creatures as may also be walking upon the beach. The main creature which is pursued by the fish is a mollusc not unlike a slug; but in the course of generations the mollusc has learnt a trick by means of which it can at times successfully confront the fish. It has upon the back countless eyes—the creature is a very Argus; and when with these it beholds the approach of the Periophalmus it squirirts out little pellets of secretion from the skin which frightens away its enemy. We shall not be able to see this at the Zoo, but we shall have an accessible example of a genuine fish out of water.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

MURDER OF A WIFE'S PARAMOUR.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* RAMCHANDRA ISHWAR.

THE accused in this case was charged before Mr. E. H. Leggatt, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, and a jury, with murder. The jury found the prisoner not guilty; and Mr. Leggatt, disagreeing with the verdict, submitted the proceedings, under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code, for the orders of the High Court. Mr. Goverdhanram M. Tripathi appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused, a Brahmin, was charged with the murder of one Chhagan Chunilal, committed at Nadiad on the 10th June 1897. The story told by the prosecution was that, on the 10th June last, the accused was absent, with permission, from the mill in which he worked; that, on the 11th, he worked for three-quarters of a day and then absented himself altogether; that, on the 12th, a body was found in a well near the mill, and it was sent to the hospital assistant on the 13th, who certified that death must have taken place two or three days previously. It was stated that accused's wife Itcha was criminally intimate with Chhaganlal Chunilal, of Baroda, and that, on the 9th, the accused sent a telegram in his wife's name to Chhaganlal, telling him to come to Nadiad at once. The body was not identified when first found; and was consequently buried, but the clothes, keys, and shoes found on the body were subsequently identified by the deceased's brother as being those of the deceased; and it was found that one of the keys fitted the lock on the accused's shop. The accused; who was brought to trial before a magistrate, was discharged, because the evidence was insufficient. He subsequently admitted in the Mahudha Dispensary that he had killed the deceased, because he had been intimate with his wife. A further prosecution was therefore instituted against him. He had married Itcha, who was a widow, and had in consequence been turned out of the caste. Itcha denied knowing the deceased, but the evidence against her was very strong. Several witnesses deposed that Itcha had lived in deceased's house, and that the deceased had lived in Itcha's house. A telegraph clerk swore that he sent a telegram to the deceased at the accused's request. Another witness said he wrote the post card to deceased at Itcha's request. The jury unanimously found the accused not guilty. Mr. Leggatt was of opinion that the verdict was patently wrong, and he made the reference to the High Court.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in disposing of the reference, said: The case ought to have been more fully inquired into. For instance, evidence might have been obtained that the telegram was received by the deceased, and Magan might have been called to prove that the deceased left Baroda to go to Nadiad. It is curious that the actual place of murder does not seem to have been discovered. Some of the punch assembled when the body was taken out of the well, and the person who took the body to the medical witness ought to have been examined. There are palpable mistakes in dates such as the 10th June given by Jaffar and the 3rd October by Umia Shanker that ought to have been corrected by re-examination. On the actual merits of the case, however, we have no doubt. There are the facts that the deceased was the paramour of the wife of the accused, that the latter sent him a telegram on the 9th June in the name of his wife calling him to Nadiad, that the deceased left Baroda on the 10th, that the accused was seen in a liquor shop at Nadiad that evening drinking liquor with a stranger who was dressed similarly to the deceased, and that the body of the deceased was found in a well on the evening of the 12th with the skull fractured and other injuries. In addition to this there is the proved admission of the accused to the Hospital Assistant and the Sub-Registrar of Mahadah that he had got the deceased to come to Nadiad by means of a telegram in his wife's name, and that he had killed him there because of his adulterous intercourse with his wife. The questions put by the Sessions Judge to the jury are not justified by Section 303. They are questions which were not necessary to ascertain what the verdict was, for that was clear and unambiguous, but were intended to ascertain the reasons for the verdict and had that effect.

We convict the accused of the murder charged, and sentence him to transportation for life.

Mr. Justice Ranade said:—This is a reference under section 307 made by the joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who was unable to agree with the unanimous verdict of the jury that accused was not guilty of the offence of murder. The jury found that the identity of the corpse was not satisfactorily made out. They were of opinion that accused had sent the telegram which brought deceased from Baroda to Nadiad, but they were unable to agree among themselves as to whether the alleged intimacy of the wife of accused with the deceased was proved, and, finally, they did not think that the admissions said to have been made by accused to the Hospital Assistant and the Sub-Registrar were entitled to any credit. The Sessions Judge held all these points and many other links in the chain of circumstances proved against accused. It is doubtful, however, whether independently of the admissions the rest of the evidence which was substantially the same before the Assistant Judge who had first discharged the accused would have been held by the Session Judge sufficient to warrant a conviction on a capital charge. The alleged admissions were made on 3rd August 1897 soon after that discharge, and they constitute the material evidence on which the conviction has been made to rest. On the face of them it does seem unusual for a discharged person to make such a bravado before a number of persons who were not particular friends of his. At the same time there is obviously no motive for the Maratha Hospital Assistant and the Chigod Brahmin Sub-Registrar to swear away the life of an innocent person against whom they bear no grudge. The evidence on record leaves no doubt that the deceased was on intimate terms with the wife of the accused, though Bai Itcha denies it. His letter and telegram in Bai Itcha's name, though Bai Itcha denies it, prove this, and there is large body of witnesses who prove it. The telegram was certainly sent on the 9th June, and the deceased left Baroda and came to Nadiad on the 10th, and was last in company of the accused at a liquor shop. Accused was absent that same day from his work. There seems no reason to disbelieve the evidence about the identity of the corpse, proved as it is by the clothes found on the corpse and recognized by the brother of deceased. Of the three persons who gave evidence about the admissions made on 3rd August at the dispensary, one Umiashankar has a grudge against accused, but the Hospital Assistant and Sub-Registrar seem quite disinterested strangers. As to the alleged admissions of other persons in the murder, but there can be no doubt that he was privy to it. The telegram and letter do indeed show a semblance of good feelings between accused and deceased, but this might have been only a disguise, as the intimacy between deceased and accused's wife could not but have been a strong motive for resentment and revenge. On the whole, there seems to be no sufficient reason to disbelieve the admissions made to the witnesses, and they fit in with all the other facts of the case. We convict the accused, but under the circumstances, we sentence him to transportation for life.

For the reasons given above, their lordships convicted the accused, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

MEETING OF THE GOUD SARASVAT COMMUNITY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—A suit was lately pending before the Hon. Mr. B. Tyabjee between members of the community. His lordship gave his judgment on Friday, the 7th instant, the substance of which has already been reported. As ordered by his lordship, a meeting was held on Sunday afternoon, in Setna Lodge, Girgaum, under the presidency of Mr. L. N. Banaji, commissioner for the purpose of appointing new trustees. About a thousand people turned up. There were several boards hung up, both at the entrance and in the building, forbidding the admission of persons who were not adult male members of the said community. Before the proceedings commenced, Mr. Banaji had a handbill given to him, in which it was announced that Mr. Dhondo M. Sauzgiri, one of the defendants in the suit, was to propose a board and some other person to second it. Mr. Banaji enquired whether any person had any other board to put forward, and Mr. Shantaram N. Dabholkar, one of the plaintiffs, said he had. Mr. Banaji then addressed the meeting for some time as to the procedure that he meant to adopt for the conduct of the business. He offered to allow one proposition and one amendment, and took the sense of the meeting, which was unanimously in favour of the suggestion.

The trustees elected were:—Messrs. Vasudev Gopal Bhandarkar, Vishvanath Dhondoba Divadkar and Shantaram Jaggannath Sauzgiri, Dr. Shantaram Vithal Sauzgiri, Messrs. Ramchandra Bhikaji Bandari, and Ganpat Jaggannath Dalvi; Dr. Anant Narayen Sambare, Auditors—Messrs. Shankar Bhikaji Rangnekar, and Jaggannath Vinayek Bhadolkar.

Mr. Sadanand Trimbak Bhandare, one of the old trustees, and a defendant in the suit, moved as an amendment that the board standing in Mr. Sauzgiri's name (with a couple of alterations) be elected. Both Mr. Dabholkar and Mr. Bhandare were allowed a reasonable time to address the meeting. Mr. Bhandare's amendment being put to the vote was lost, only 175 persons voting in favour of it. Votes were then taken on the original proposition, which was carried by an over-whelming majority. A vote of thanks was proposed by Dr. Shantaram Vithal to Mr. Banaji, who was then garlanded and presented with a bouquet. Mr. Shantaram N. Dabholkar and Mr. Chitnis, the solicitor in the suit, were similarly, honoured by the leaders of the Bhalvalkar, Bardeskar Borghari, and other sections. Mr. Dabholkar was loudly cheered as he was leaving the hall and flowers were being continuously showered upon him till he got out of the compound.

THE FATHER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE Right Honourable Charles Pelham Villiers, Father of the House of Commons, celebrated his 96th birthday on January 3, and died a fortnight later. He had uninterruptedly represented Wolverhampton (since designated the Southern Division of the borough under the last Reform Act) for sixty-three years, having been returned in 1835—three years after the passage of the first Reform Act. The records of Parliament contain no parallel case, the nearest approach to it being Mr. Villiers's immediate predecessor in the position of "Father of the House of Commons," the late Mr. Christopher Talbot, who sat for Glamorgan for nearly sixty years. Besides having represented the same constituency in Parliament for a longer period than any member since its constitution, Mr. Villiers enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest living Parliamentary candidate, for it was as far back as 1826 that he contested his first seat. It was in that year that he went into Yorkshire and fought Kingston-upon-Hull under the banner of Canning and Huskisson in the advocacy of Free Trade and Catholic Emancipation. The election was stubbornly contested, but Mr. Villiers could get no nearer than third on the poll. He was at this period only twenty-four years of age, and George IV. was still reigning in England. The venerable politician was most popular in South Staffordshire, and his statue was erected some years ago in Wolverhampton.

The career of Mr. Villiers, as a political writer recently remarked, could hardly be described as brilliant, and yet he did excellent service in his time.

In 1835 he was for the first time elected Member for Wolverhampton, an ancient town which only acquired the dignity of a Parliamentary borough when the first Reform Bill was passed. It had already become an important industrial centre, for it had then a population of 67,000, and from the time of its enfranchisement down to the time of its sub-division in 1884, it never once swerved from its fidelity to Liberal principles. In the brief Parliament of 1835 a local Conservative manufacturer was returned for one of its divisions, but he lost his seat in the following year. When he entered Parliament there had been a long succession of lean years of harvest, and that of 1838 had been the very worst known since 1816. A few resolute, but as yet unknown men, had just formed an Anti-Corn-Law League at Manchester. The sufferings of the poor during the winter had been terrible. Wages steadily went down, and employment grew scarcer and scarcer, while the price of bread steadily rose, but when Parliament opened there was no reference in the Queen's Speech to the dreadful condition of the people. As yet neither Bright nor Cobden had found seats in the House of Commons. But the popular discontent found a voice, for early, in February, 1839, Mr. Charles Pelham Villiers rose to move that evidence he heard at the Bar of the House on the operation of the Corn Laws. Mr. Villiers was then in the prime of his early manhood—and he came of a race of statesmen—for the first Earl of Clarendon of the present creation not only had served his country as Ambassador to Prussia, and as a Minister of the Crown, but was himself maternary descended from Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, the Prime Minister of the Restoration.

The proposal of Mr. Villiers was in accord with the best Whig traditions, seeing that, when the Corn Laws were imposed at the close of the great French War, the Dukes of Devonshire and Buckingham, Earls Grey, Spencer, Carlisle, and others united in signing a protest against a Protectionist policy, which was recorded in the Journals of the House of Lords. Nevertheless, Lord John Russell opposed the motion of Mr. Villiers, which was rejected by a vote of 381 to 172. In the following year Mr. Villiers reintroduced his motion, which was again defeated; and although the real leadership of the movement soon passed into the hands of greater men, he year by year returned to the attack, down to the time when the Irish Potato Famine in 1846 compelled a Conservative Minister to throw open the ports, and repeal the Corn Laws once for all.

Cobden, in his first Parliamentary speech on the Corn Laws, in 1841, spoke of Mr. Villiers as one "for whose great and incessant services, I, in common with millions of my fellow-countrymen, feel grateful." Later still, in 1844, at a great public meeting in London, Cobden said—"I am sure it will be as acceptable to you as it will be pleasant to my own feelings, to express my gratitude, as I am sure you will allow me to do yours, towards that gentleman who, fortunately for us and the country, took possession six years ago of this question in the Legislature, and who has so nobly and manfully supported it, in spite of all sinister influences, in defiance of all those associations which he himself as a member of the aristocracy must have had brought to bear upon him."

It was not only publicly, but privately, and in a most effective way that Cobden expressed his gratitude for the services of Mr. Villiers. When Cobden returned from his visit to America in 1859, he was met by a deputation of political friends, to whom he recalled the fact that Lord Palmerston had offered him office, but that he declined, on the

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NOTES.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 17.

OUR Report under Saturday evening's date chronicled the latest news calling for notice in this column to hand through Reuter ; and we now annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Week's Receipts	267,000	148,000	123,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	117,000	126,000	98,000
" Continent	80,000	104,000	57,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	6,013,000	5,229,000	3,767,000
" exports to U. K. do.	3,358,00	2,128,000	1,180,000
" " to Continent do.	2,985,000	1,634,000	1,235,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,230,000	1,115,000	1,013,000

Total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 14th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	4,510,000	4,283,530	4,173,730
" Surats	61,000	145,850	225,460

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool	917,000	1,146,220	1,111,080
" London	3,000	7,500	6,000
American Afloat	290,000	353,500	195,500
East Indian	2,000	10,000	15,000
Total	1,262,000	1,517,420	1,327,580
Price of Middling-Americans	3 7-32d.	3 31-32d.	4 9-16d.
" Good Dhollera	2 13-16d.	3 7-16d.	3 3-4d.
Difference	13-32d.	17-32d.	12-16d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	16,38,592
" " Branches	Dec.	"	44,925
Other "	Inc.	"	27,00,513
Government Securities	Dec.	"	60,448
Other authorised "	unchanged.		
Loans	Dec.	"	16,44,274
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	7,10,643
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	75,346
Cash	Inc.	"	27,72,998

The great stringency in the market which caused the Presidency Bank to further advance its rates by two per cent. in the earlier part of last week has meantime continued ; but owing to this check and the general dulness of trade, the Bank's weekly Statement of Affairs issued to-day shows an addition to the Cash Balance of some 27 3-4 lakhs, compared with a diminution of 17 1-2 lakhs as disclosed by the previous Returns. During the week now under notice there was a considerable increase in Private Deposits, and a material decrease in Loans, while Bills Discounted also decreased to some extent, the total falling off in trade requirements being represented by some 51 lakhs, as against an increase to about the same extent in the week preceding. In Government Securities there was a material diminution at the Bank's Head Office ; but no movement to speak of at the branches, the aggregate decrease being some 16 3-4 lakhs.

Cotton has been quiet in tone here to-day, and prices are unchanged. A moderate business has been reported, the purchases summing up 2,300 bales, of which Exporters have taken 1,400, consisting of 800 Bengal, at Rs. 133-45 ; 500 Akola, at Rs. 145 ; and 100 Khangaum, at Rs. 150 ; the balance credited to the Mills being made up, as usual, of Oomrawattee kinds and Bengal at current quotations.

No fresh news of importance is conveyed by the official telegrams to hand this morning from the Cotton districts, the weather continuing for the harvesting and maturing, respectively, of the seasons growths, the only exception being at Bellary, where the plants were suffering from cold winds. Arrivals were still small at the marts in the Oomrawattee circle. At Broach the plants were in a forward condition, showing Bolls rapidly ripening, and picking should soon commence in that circle as also in the Bhownuggur and Wadhwan districts of the Dhollera circle.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	8,657 bales.
Wheat	796 cwts.
Linseed	8,764 "
Gingellyseed	5,072 "
Castorseed	1,587 "
Rice	3,776 "

EXCHANGE opened steady this morning at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter have been scarce ; but Bank Wire Transfer was reported during the day at 1s. 4 1-32d. for cash. Forward rates were also obtainable to-day at slightly enhanced quotations ; and Calcutta rates coming firmer than those ruling here, we closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs do.	170½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is without animation and we hear of no business to speak of passing to-day for Money ; while the Account rate is quoted at 95½ for 3½ per Cents. Threes nominal.

SHARES are quiet. Presidency Mills, Manockjee Petit, and Currimbhoy are Rs. 10 higher, and Queen Rs. 5.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JAN. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Bhownuggar	2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
4½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-8
Bar Silver	26 3-4

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday afternoon.

PORTSAID, JAN. 15.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here this afternoon.

KARACHI, JAN. 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, from Bombay, sailed for Trieste this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 17.

French Mail steamer Natal, from Bombay, arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Salazie left Colombo for Bombay, on Monday, the 17th instant, at 8 a.m., and is expected here on Thursday, the 20th instant, at daylight.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 17th January 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	9	0 a.m.	...	...
Teheran	17	1	59 p.m.	...	55
Suez	17	2	55 p.m.	...	2

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 17th January 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	37	...	3
" Karachi	..	11	..	1
" Madras	..	20	..	1

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st January 1898, on 1,67393 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [Estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	100	390	490	...
Or per mile of Railway	6	17	22	...
For previous weeks of half-year.	5,913	4,833	10,802	116
Total for 1 weeks	6,013	5,133	11,292	116
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	409	313	725	3
Per mile of Ry. do.	24	18	42	...
Total to corresponding date do.	10,023	8,310	18,428	98

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 325
Ditto. to date ..... " 7,166

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CONYBEARE—Jan 12, at Benares, the wife of Henry Crawford Conybeare, of a son.
MORRISON—Dec 18, at Dehra Dun, the wife of the Rev W J P Morrison, M A, of twin sons, one still-born.

MARRIAGE.

TURNER—SCOTT—Jan 11, at Peshawar, Lieut Arthur E Turner, Royal Engineers, to Edith Blanche, eldest daughter of Colonel C H Scott, R A, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Punjab Command.

DEATHS.

CARRISON—Jan 11, at the Albert Victor Hospital, Lahore, Alice Maud, wife of George Carrison, five days after childbirth, still-born.
LANE—Jan 6, at Dibrugarh, Assam, Gordon Maxwell Stuart.
MORRISON—Jan 1, at Dehra Dun, Anna S Geisinger, wife of the Rev W J P Morrison, M A, of the American Presbyterian Mission.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1898.

IN a spirited article in the current number of *Blackwood*, Moira O'Neill indignantly denies that life on a Canadian ranche must necessarily be a rough and weary struggle for an English lady. She resents the opinion generally held that a lady who has been so unfortunate as to marry a young Englishman in the colonies has married an absolute failure who will struggle hard, if he be good, and will then only earn a bare subsistence, and that his wife will be still more hardly treated by fate, or that both will "linger out an unenviable existence in the bare-handed struggle to make existence self-supporting." She cannot answer for all the ladies on every ranche, but for herself. She had some good training for ranche life in Ireland, where, as she gaily says, "we are accustomed to disregard appearances, to make all kinds of shifts and laugh at them, to neglect superfluities, mind our manners, follow after sport and love horses." As for not being rich, that does not matter, for no one is on a ranche, and it is an intense relief not to have to "look at or handle money from month's end to month's end." Twenty-four miles' distance from a shop diminishes the expenditure of sums on trifles, which one very soon learns to do without. It may be thought that there is an entire absence of congenial society, but the writer asserts that such a complaint would apply to many a corner of the British Isles with quite as much force. When people do meet in ranche land, "the conversation is particularly interesting, for it is of actual things, of their own work and life." "Wherever Englishmen abound—and this is emphatically a land of the Younger Son—there the talk is of out-of-door subjects, and there is sympathy with all that is doing in all the ends of the earth." Moira O'Neill plainly says that there is more enjoyment on a ranche than in the civilised world of the old continent : "I have seen women at home in England nearly worn out with their servant worries, their kitchen ranges, and their complicated household arrangements. I would not change places with them for any consideration, even to have dinner in six courses every evening." Her one maid, brought out from home, in all the ignorance of western ways, "went the way of all womenkind in the West. I took to the broom and the duster, and was surprised to find what a calmness descended on my spirit with release from the task of supervision." An effort to replace the lost maid was not a success. One help that presented herself was candid and anxious to meet with a familiar spirit, "she liked her boss to come right into the kitchen too, and pass a joke with her, and not be stiff." The promising engagement did not, however, come off. This cheery writer enjoys apparently every day of her life, whether it be in the spring when "snow-birds vanish and gophers wake up underground . . . and down by the waterside where willows are covered with their silver-grey buds, you can watch little blue-tits feeding on them, generally upside-down in their own fascinating manner," or when the pasque flower "comes up into the light, and you find its buds standing on the prairie, each wrapped up in a furry grey coat against the north blast. . . . One sunny day the furs open wide, and out slip the nestling flowers. Leafless, and unattended, they come in crowds, in millions." Then follows the month of May "with the fleecy blue and white skies, the light-hearted breezes blowing, the sad-voiced plovers calling, when for a short while pools of clear water shine here and there over the prairie, as if, someone said, the land had opened its eyes to look at the sky," and so on through the glorious months of the flowery summer when it is a joy to live, and one leads a regular out-of-door existence.

One cannot but sympathise with this brave defender of the ranche when she says "I like the simplicity, the informality of the life, the long hours in the open air, I like the endless riding over the endless prairie, and the winds sweeping the grass, the great silent sunshine, the vast skies, and the splendid line of the Rockies, guarding the West. . . . When the grouse-shooting begins in the autumn—or, as we say here 'when the chicken-shooting begins in the fall,'—I like to ride with the guns to watch the sport, and mark down the birds in the long grass. I like both the work and the play here, the time out of doors and the time for coming home. I like the summer and the winter, the monotony and the change. Besides I like a flannel shirt and liberty." The lonely, busy ranche life has not spoiled the freshness of that spirit, nor crushed it. If the description of the summer makes us want to join this cheery lady in the boundless prairie, we feel we must lose no time when she mirrors the splendour of the faultless winter, though she admits there are people living who consider that winter in Canada is made up of nothing but snow and monotony and weariness of spirit. "In some ways," she says, "winter is quite as pleasant as summer ; and when one can get coyote-hunting, summer is not to be named in the same breath with it. But even when one cannot get coyote-hunting, there is riding and sleighing ; and always there is the lovely aspect of the hills under snow, white against the radiant blue. . . . Everything seems to be new-made, white and shining, and everywhere the wonderful blue shadows are resting, or drifting over the stainless blue valleys. The sky is a clear forget-me-not blue. . . . All through the short sunny winter day there is a light sparkle and exhilaration in the air which acts on the spirit like a charm." In August and September the lucky ranche man, and woman too, who can afford the time, camps out and enjoys the varied delights of a tent life, fishing first and shooting after. The indignation of this joyous rancher at the disdain of the old world for such a method of working out life on a small income makes her compare the narrow round forced on people of limited means at home with the breadth of enjoyment offered by ranching. "In England, on a narrow income there is no such thing as freedom. You cannot go where you please, or live where you ylease, or have what you please ; you cannot join in amusements that are really amusing, because every form of sport is expensive ; you cannot accept pleasant invitations, because you cannot return them . . . with the same income in a country like this, you can live on equal terms with your neighbours, and all your surroundings will be entirely in your favor ; you have only to make the most of them. Shooting, fishing, and hunting, just the things that would bring you to the verge of bankruptcy at home, you can enjoy here practically for nothing."

After this roseate presentment of the good things to be had by the fairly provided rancher, it is but just that we should see a little of the other side of the picture. "Breakfast may be late one morning because the Chinaman has taken a knife to one of the boys," and the boy is holding him down on a chair in the kitchen. The housewife may chance to find her best salad-bowl set down in the fowl-house with refreshment for the hens, or a white table-cloth flapping on a barbed wire fence to dry." But all these clouds roll by. Then for the studious woman what a time of leisure for reading old and new books, for the timing of the author with the season of the year with which he harmonises. There are, as the writer admits, other sorts of wives on ranches than "the idle wife in a riding-skirt, and the busy wife measuring out things in cups," and she herself takes a delight in the old joys and reading over favourite authors in the atmospheres that suit them. She thinks that for "reading of books and pleasures of the mind in general, a ranche is the choicest place imaginable." Indeed, from every point of view it would seem that a ranche is the very place to forget the troubles of life or at least to temper them with that study of nature and that amount of work that keeps the mind from fainting away under the weariness and monotony of things in general. Not the least pleasing part in this paper is the frank credit she gives to the workers in those wilds for the exercise of the primitive virtues which we are too prone to take for granted. She would rejoice if the superior woman could watch the "object-lesson of young men in this country, with all the desires and tastes of youth and with recent memories of a life of ease, working with a daily self-denial, working hard and living hard, cheerfully, patiently, and courageously, yet without the least notion that they are in any way admirable beings." It is undoubtedly a case of work, and hard work, for the dwellers on a ranche, but there is play as well and a life that brings them face to face with all that is grandest in nature, with what should expand the mind and extend their sympathy with their fellows. There seems no need to pity any lady who elects to spend her life on the breezy plains of the Canadian ranche country. What scornful words would spring to the ready pen of Moira O'Neill at the inanition of the lives of too many Mem Sahibs in India ?

A FEW days ago we stated that certain points in connection with the Bombay City Improvement Trust Bill were still subjects of interchange of views between the Imperial and Bombay Governments, and that Mr. W. C. Hughes was on a visit to Calcutta in connection with the consideration of the Bill by the Viceroy's Council. Mr. Hughes has now returned to Bombay, with his mission accomplished, and it is understood that on the arrival of H. E. Lord Sandhurst in Bombay, to-day, nothing will stand in the way of the publication of the Bill, which may therefore be looked for very shortly. The subjects on which discussion has been carried on between the two Governments are believed to have been not upon the principles of the Bill (which were approved before it was drafted), but upon certain of its details. If there has been some impatience at the delay which has occurred in bringing forward the measure, it has as a set-off the knowledge that the scheme will appear not as a hasty and ill-considered one, brought in under the influence of an urgent necessity to do something, but as a mature plan that has been carefully considered not only by its author, but also by a higher authority, whose duty it is to approach such proposals in a critical spirit. In India the reforming zeal of local administrators is kept within practical limits by the scrutiny their programme must undergo by the Supreme Government, and in important cases by the Secretary of State as well. It is believed both these authorities have given their sanction to the scheme, and approval has also been expressed by the two local bodies to which its broad outlines were submitted—the Municipality and the Port Trust, both of which are financially affected by the plan. The Improvement Bill will, therefore, be placed on the Legislative anvil with the benediction of all the authorities who have officially pronounced upon it. Its first reading cannot be moved until fifteen days after publication, so that February will be well in before the initial stage of its progress through the Legislature becomes an accomplished fact. It is to be earnestly hoped that the other stages of the Bill—the urgent need for which is being illustrated by the continued virulence of the plague—will be got through before Government leave Bombay for Mahableshwar. Otherwise the Bill will not become an Act until the seat of Government is transferred to Poona in the rains and valuable time will have been lost, which might have been utilised in forming the Trust, and getting it into working order. The proper place for the enactment of the measure is the city whose future it vitally affects, where alone a full attendance of non-official members of the Council can be looked for, if frequent meetings are held, and where public opinion on the subject can most readily be ascertained.

We do not for a moment suggest that so important a Bill, well matured though it be, should be hastened through without adequate public consideration. But we believe that the most ample discussion is compatible with the enactment of the scheme by the beginning of April. If this is not feasible then we venture to suggest a prolongation by two or three weeks of the retention of the seat of Government here. However, this will not be necessary if the Select Committee, to which the Bill will be referred after its first reading, meets at short intervals so as to prepare its report for the consideration of the Council without unnecessary delay. After all, when the principles of the Bill and its main features are accepted little of a really contentious character remains upon which protracted discussion is likely to arise. If the criticisms heard out of doors are reproduced in the Legislative Chamber the feature of the plan least favourably received will be that of the reclamation west of Colaba and at Walkeshwar. The fact is that even after the lapse of thirty years the collapse of the Back Bay scheme still haunts the public mind, and makes those who remember it slow to express an opinion favourable to a project which is regarded as reproducing that wild project on a less extensive scale. But this is an entire misconception of the Government proposal, which has no resemblance whatever to the Back Bay bubble. There is no intention to spend the 125 lakhs allotted for the purpose in mere speculation, and criticism is ill-informed which sees in the proposal an intention to benefit the well-to-do classes, by providing new building sites for residences, at the expense of the regeneration of the Native Town. In fact, the reverse is the case, for the reclamations form an important element in the financial arrangements of the future Trust. The demand for eligible building plots increases each year. As we have previously pointed out in these columns, the residential sites on the Port Trust estate are readily taken up—so much so that in a very short time the whole of them will be leased, and the Trust is already obtaining a good return on its outlay. The demand for sites will not cease merely because the reclaimed land under the present scheme is on the Back Bay side of Colaba and not on the harbour side. The letter of Government to the Municipality adumbrating the scheme distinctly stated that the reclamations "will be subject to the test of experience." If the land first reclaimed is readily taken up, such additions will be made thereto as appear to be justified by the demand. The anticipation that such demand will exist has enabled Government to limit the addition to Municipal rates under the scheme to 2 per cent., and those who wish the reclamations to entirely disappear from the project may think differently when they learn that thereby an increase of taxation would be necessitated. The responsible advisers of Government believe that the reclamations will materially aid the carefully elaborated financial aspects of the scheme, and unless the public are prepared to put less store by expert views than by the opinions of the man in the street they ought to be ready to see this belief put to a tentative test. However, discussion on this and other points may well be deferred for the very brief period which remains before the Bill is made public.

THE elevation of Mr. William Kenny, Q.C., M.P., the Solicitor-General of Ireland, to the Bench in Dublin and the appointment of Mr. Dunbar Plunket Barton, Q.C., M.P., to be the new law officer of the Crown has caused some commotion across St. George's Channel. The Nationalist party describe Mr. Kenny's promotion as "a pure piece of jobbery," and contend that an additional judge is not required for the work of the Four Courts, while a section of the Unionists led by Lord Ardilaun are indignant because another gentleman of the long robe, and presumably another aspirant for office, has been selected to contest the seat in Dublin vacated by Mr. Kenny. Writing the day before Mr. James Campbell, Q.C., was selected as candidate, Lord Ardilaun says : "I would venture to remind those interested of the results in our time of the election of lawyers to Parliament. The Lord Chancellor, the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General are cases in point." These officials are severally charged by Lord Ardlaun with seeing no "difficulty in accepting seats as means to an end," and he says in effect that Irish lawyer M. Ps. think more of personal aggrandisement than the cause of the party to which they belong. His pointed allusion to the Irish Attorney-General (Mr. Atkinson, Q. C.,) has drawn a rather angry response from that gentleman who tells us what he thinks of the the Irish Landlord party in general and of Lord Ardilaun in particular. "If" says the Attorney-General, "in desiring that justice should be done to the tenantry of Ireland I have shown that I am a bad Conservative, then with all humility I may say I think I am in good company. Lord Derby, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Lincoln, Sir Joseph Napier, Lord Beaconsfield, and Lord Mayo desired the same, and each in his own day strove to secure it, but, to the sore misfortune of the Irish landlords, they were by politicians of the Lord Ardilaun stamp defeated in their efforts, and some of them vilified for having made them. Yet without any disrespect to Lord Ardilaun I think I may say that these statesmen were as true Conservatives as he. The difference between them is that they were infinitely wiser and abler men." There is another interesting matter in connection with this change of Christmas compliments at Dublin. After posting his letter to the two Unionist papers in the Irish capital Lord Ardilaun thought it would be better to defer giving public expressions to his views, and telegraphed to the editors not to insert the communication. The *Irish Times*, however, printed the letter ; and when accused in very vigorous English by its contemporary of having disregarded his lordship's request in order to serve the interests of the non-legal candidate, said Lord Ardilaun's telegram had had not come to hand. The comment of the Nationalists is : "See how these Unionists love one another." This is only tit for tat ; for do we not all know that the Unionists never miss a favourable opportunity of exclaiming "See how these Nationalists love one another !"

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Carthage, with the outward mails of the 7th instant, left Aden, at 3 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m., on Saturday next.

HIS EXCELLENCY Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Edward Nairne, K.C.B., who was expected here from Mahableshwar early yesterday morning, has put off his arrival, as he has shortly to proceed to Calcutta in view of the early departure from India of his Excellency Sir William Lockhart.

THE Bombay Government have confirmed the reappointment of

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD ROBERTS ON THE FRONTIER DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

Lord Roberts, speaking at a banquet in Dublin, said that for the maintenance of peace on our Indian border some kind of control was necessary over the 200,000 tribesmen whose territory was conterminous to ours.

ANTI-JEWISH DEMONSTRATIONS IN PARIS.

M. ZOLA'S HOUSE ATTACKED.

JAN. 16.

The Anti-Jewish demonstrations were renewed in Paris to-day.

The mob again paraded the streets, shouting "Death to the Jews," "Down with Zola."

They then smashed the windows of a house believed to be that of M. Zola, and also attacked several cafés.

The police made fifteen arrests.

SERIOUS RIOTING AT HAVANA.

The situation at Havana is serious, and the mob has been in possession of the streets there for three days, shouting "Death to Blanco" and "Down with Autonomy."

The officers and volunteers sympathise with the movement, which is directed against autonomy.

The American Consul has threatened to summon a war-ship if the lives or property of any American subjects are touched.

Order has been partially restored.

INDIAN EMIGRANTS IN REUNION.

An Anglo-French Convention has been signed dealing with Indian emigration to Reunion, and according to which the Colony undertakes to send home time-expired Indians at its expense.

Moreover, the children of immigrants born in Reunion are not bound to serve in the Army.

THE TEST MATCH AT ADELAIDE.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

In the test match at Adelaide Australia was out for 573 and Stoddarts made 179 for six wickets.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

The death is announced of the Right Hon. Charles Villiers, member for Wolverhampton, and "father of the House of Commons."

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 17.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage, with mails of the 7th instant, left here for Bombay, at 3 a.m., to-day, and the s. s. China, for Colombo and Australia, at 4 a.m., to-day.

THE MEKRAN COAST INCIDENT.

PREPARING TO OPPOSE THE BRITISH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALCUTTA, JAN. 17.

It is reported from the Mekran Coast that Rind Gitshki and a band of tribes are preparing Kej for defence, and endeavouring to get other tribes to assist them. Sher Mahomed, of Nussirabad, is also said to be strengthening his post.

Lieutenant Turner reached Omara on the 15th quite well. So far as as his information goes it confines to the report that Messrs. Hickie and Prunty are in safety in the stronghold of one of the local Chiefs.

Up to 15th, forty-three of Captain Burns' followers had reached Omara.

THE HON'BLE MR. STEVENS.

The retention of the services of the Hon. Mr. Stevens as Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council has been sanctioned until the end of the current cold season.

THE INDIGO CROP.

The total outturn of indigo this season is estimated in the final General Memorandum, issued to-day, by Mr. O'Conor, at 150,910 cwt., compared with 168,673 cwt. in 1896 and 186,270, the average of the preceding five years. In Bengal the crop is 34 per cent. below the average of five years; and in Madras 24 per cent. below the average, while in the Punjab and North-West Provinces it is respectively, 9 and 13 per cent. above.

THE COMING ECLIPSE.

WILD PROPHECIES BY NATIVE ASTROLOGERS.

LAHORE, JAN. 17.

A good deal of excitement is prevailing in the Punjab native ircles because certain pundits of Mooltan, after making astrological calculations, have prophecied aterrible earthquake to take place some time between the 29th and the 31st (both days inclusive) of the current month.

Another prediction is that during the ensuing hot weather the mortality among men will be greatly in excess of the opposite sex. This has resulted in general offerings of coins, etc., at the shrines for prayers.

From Delhi news comes that the disaster prophecied is a cyclone.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, JAN. 17.

There were 13 attacks and 11 deaths from plague reported in the City, to-day; 3 attacks and one death in the Cantonment; 3 attacks and 3 deaths in the Suburban limits; and 3 attacks and 2 deaths in the District.

There are now 306 persons in the various hospitals undergoing treatment.

SECUNDERABAD RACES.

SECUNDERABAD, JAN. 17.

The Secunderabad races ended last evening with a relishable programme, which was carried out to perfection. The Mominabad Confederacy did well in sending up Latimer who beat the favourite in the Begumpett Purse. The heavy penalty told disastrously on Curiosity, who was not even placed in the Minnonette Stakes though he always ran away from the same company on previous occasions. The results were as under:—

Sir Virkar-ul-Oomrah Purse,—Rupees 150—3½ Furlongs.

Mr Binny's Bally Boy, 10st, Owner 1
Meer Abdool Ali Khan's Aneezah, 9st 6lbs, Native. 2
Nawab Dilawar Nawaz Jung's Bahadur, 9st 11lb, Native 3

Four ran; won by a head.—Time—44 1-2secs.

Sir Asman Jah's Purse—Rs. 150—Half a-mile.

Mr Hugh Gough's Victoria, 10st 3lbs, Native 1
Nawab Syed Jung's Maharani, 9st 2lbs, Native 2
Surgn-Maj Armstrong's Bo Peep, 10st 10lbs, Owner, 3

Nine ran; won by 2 lengths. Time—54 1-2secs.

Minnonette Stakes.—Rs. 200.—6 Furlongs.

Major Gough's The Fawn, 9st, Native..... 1
Nazir Beg's Choice, 7st, Native 2
Rajah Lochun Chun's curiosity 10st Cornish 3

Four ran; won by 1 1-2 length. Time—1min. 25secs.

Begumpett Purse.—Rs. 200, 5 furlongs.

Mominabad Confederacy's Latimer, 9st 12lbs, Native 1
Major Dickinson's 10st 13lbs, Native..... 2
Mr Marsden's Gloss, 9st 2lbs, Owner 3

Seven ran; won by a neck. Time—1min. 7secs.

The Cæsarwitch. Rs. 200. Half-a-mile.

Major Gough's Mars, 11st 2lb, Native 1
Nawab Dilawar Nawaz Jung's Bahadur, 7st 11lbs, Native 2
Nazir Beg's Choice, 8st 7lbs, Cornish 3

Four ran; won by a length. Time—55 1-2secs.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

FIRING INTO A PICQUET.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWAR, JAN. 17.

The Head-quarters, 2nd Division, Peshawar (Mamani) reports that the 28th Pioneer picquet was fired into, on withdrawal, on the evening of the 16th. Two men were killed, and one severely wounded. Three men and eleven camels were captured at Mamani.

THE KHYBER STILL TROUBLESOME.

THE ENEMY GATHERING IN FORCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 17.

A Thall telegram of the 16th runs:—The Kapurthala Infantry left Doaba on the 16th for Hangu.

Jamrud, 16th.—The enemy are again collecting in the Khyber in considerable numbers, and General Symons is sending another Mountain Battery from Jamrud to reinforce Ali Musjid. Wire in the pass continues to be cut every afternoon as soon as the picquets have withdrawn, and on the 13th the Lundi Kotal picquets were fired upon. They had no casualties upon that occasion; but the next morning the enemy were seen in force near the signalling station of Katakuslia; and the supports which were sent out from Ali Musjid were fired upon. One Sepoy of the 13th B I. was killed and several others had bullets through their clothes and accoutrements. General Lockhart inspected Jamrud on the 16th, leaving the same day for Rawalpindi.

THE BONNER EXPEDITION.

NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDING SATISFACTORILY.

The Malakhand Brigades, under General Blood, continue perambulating the Bonner without meeting with any opposition, the tribesmen paying up on all sides. The Massuzai section and the Khan of Dagar completed their surrender on the 15th, and the Daulatzai another important clan, were to come in on the 16th, on which day General Meiklejohn also interviewed the representatives of the Chamlawals Jirgah, who undertook to comply with the Government terms. This last is important as it shows that the valley to the south of Bonner into which General Blood will shortly proceed is unlikely to give trouble. Rega, which was reached by General Meiklejohn's force on the 15th, is where the

MAD FAKIR OF MALAKAND FAME

lives. He had disappeared when the troops arrived, but some of his property was found and duly confiscated. Dr. Stein has discovered specially interesting remains near Angapur, and much other information about the Bonner is being collected, and the survey work is progressing. Reconnaissances under Captains Todd and Stanton are penetrating throughout the Gadizai and Bagragokan of the valley General Blood is now marching south to join General Jeffreys in the direction of the Ambeyla Pass, when the line of communications by the Sangao will be abandoned. Meanwhile over a thousand additional mules reached General Jeffreys to strengthen the line which will now have to supply both Brigades.

An examination by our engineers of the damage done to the fortified posts in the Khyber shows that the tribesmen must be either pastmasters in the art of demolition, or that their work must have been directed by some one familiar with military service. The cunning manner in which all flank defences have been cut away, and the maximum of mischief done with the maximum expenditure of labour, has given food for reflection to officers who know something of fortifications. Who can have instructed the Afridis and Shinwaris how best to demolish those portions of the forts which are most requisite for purposes of defence? There may possibly have been a pensioned native officer among the tribesmen with knowledge acquired at Burki, and if this explanation be accepted this unknown man is worthy of respect, for he certainly proved himself a clever director of unskilled labour. When the demolition was carried out the Afridis probably thought that troops might enter the Khyber at any moment, and their efforts were therefore directed to doing as much damage as possible in the shortest time. Again, in the matter of the water-supply at Landi Kotal, care was taken to remove the "bends" in the line of pipes, the points which are most difficult to replace. General Ottley and his Sappers will be busily engaged for some time past in repairing all the damage done, and defensive posts will be put in thoroughly good order again.—*Pioneer.*

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

DEPUTATION BY THE JUNAGADH STATE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

VERAWAL, JAN. 17.

His Highness the Nawabsah of Junagadh, learning that his Excellency the Governor passes Veraval to-day en route to Bombay per B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kola, sent a deputation, consisting of the Chief Dewan, Sardar Bahadur Becherdas Veharidas, Nayeb Dewan, Mr. Purshotamrai Sunderji Zala, Hazur Adalat Member, Rao Bahadur Gulabdas Laldas, and State Vakil, Mr. Bhupatrai Tricumji, to wait upon his Excellency. Definite information of his Excellency's voyage reaching Junagadh late last night, the deputation started by special train early this morning, and reached here about 9-30. After inspecting the arrangements in the observation and segregation camps, which were complete and satisfactory, the deputation went by the State steam-launch on board the Kola, which anchored at 1 o'clock. The deputation, with the Vahivatdar, was, after a fitting reception, led in the presence of his Excellency, when the Chief Dewan introduced the members of the deputation to his Excellency. After a few minutes' conversation, the Chief Dewan

GARLANDED THE GOVERNOR,

his brother, and other gentlemen of the party. The whole town of Verawal was out in the expectation of having a glimpse of the illustrious ruler of the Presidency. The boys and girls learning at the school and Zaveri's Charitable Madressa were turned out and arranged on the the jetty awaiting his Excellency's arrival, ready to shower flowers on him. Lord Sandhurst was requested to visit Verawal, the chief bunder of the Junagadh State, to personally witness the arrangements regarding quarantine. Press of work and want of time, however, preventing him from going ashore, his Excellency thanked his Highness' Government for the good care he had taken to adopt the necessary measures.

All the State buildings and the Native craft lying in the harbour were decorated with banners and flags, and everything looked gay from the ship town of Verawal with its tall, beautiful, pukka buildings, which presented a very picturesque and weird appearance, and his Excellency appeared much gratified with all he saw.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted.
Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Teneriffe Saint Louis Senegal interrupted.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.
New Caledonia cable interrupted.
Cable Fernambuco Ceara interrupted.
Cable Saigon Hongkong interrupted. Telegrams are being diverted via Labuan without extra charge.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Manyuen and Tingyueh.
Eastern Telegraph Company notify interruption of one of their Mediterranean Cables and Persian Gulf report cutting of Mekran land lines. Some delay to European traffic is likely to accrue there from.
Amazon cable interrupted beyond Para.
Owing injuries to Land lines Mekran Coast Gwadur is now entirely cut off from Telegraph Communication.

PICTURESQUE INDIA,

BY

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART.

V.

THE NATIVE PRINCES OF INDIA.

THE Native Princes of India are numerous, some hundreds in number, ruling in a sovereign capacity about half a million square miles—an area as large as that of some among the European Great Powers—and some sixty to seventy millions of people. Although they are, in a certain sense, equal in the common quality of sovereignty, they are of many degress, from the prince with a kingdom as large, say, as one of the kingdoms of Germany, down to the lesser chief, who from a height could look all round his little dominion, and so be monarch of all he surveys. Thus by gradation they are the allies or the feudatories, or the vassals, or the lieges of the British Empire. As the history of their relations with the British Government has been diverse, so the control or supervision varies both in kind and degree. But some sort of control is exercised over them all more or less. In the event of any imperial question arising this control would grow into absolute authority. On the other hand, within their territories they have civil autonomy. On the whole their case resembles that of feudal chivalry in Europe, and for European analogy we may look to the States that used to make up the German Empire.

A CHERISHED PART OF THE EMPIRE.

They may become within this generation a potent factor for good in the Indian Empire. Thirty or forty years ago there was among them a dread of absorption into the British territories. From that apprehension they have long been freed. They have received the most practical assurance in a hundred ways that the succession to their heritages is to be preserved by direct lineage if possible; if not, by adoption. They feel themselves to be a cherished part of the Empire. When the Prince of Wales visited India, and afterwards when the Queen was proclaimed Empress, these native princes participated in the associations and traditions that cluster round the British Crown and Throne. This royal and feudal class, scattered all over India, appreciate the advantage of their position, with its great security, and with an immunity greater than that which they ever enjoyed under native Suzerains or Emperors. They look up to the Queen Empress as their supreme head, puissant, gracious, and beneficent. They gladly accept the protecting ægis, they hope it may last for ever, and they would not abide the thought of a revolution. Here, then, is a back-bone of Conservative force in the Empire.

The two Native States now most interesting in English eyes are the two in the Himalaya, namely Nepaul and Jummu-Cashmere. They comprise some of the grandest scenery on earth. One of them has inherent might of a striking character. The other has a political situation of growing importance.

In some respects Nepaul is the

MOST POTENT NATIVE STATE

in the Indian Empire—and over it there is less of British control than over any other. It is guarded by mountains hard to cross; access to it by Europeans is jealously restricted; and it is less visited by the outside world than any other Native State. The interest and importance attaching to it arises from the martial qualities of its people—the Gurkhas. It allows these fighting men to enlist largely in the British service, and the world sees how well they behave in battle. Speculative politicians well know that if anything had happened, or were ever to happen, fatal to British rule, there would have been, or would be, a Gorkha dynasty in North Eastern India. The Nepaul valley girdled with hills is very fine indeed, but not all comparable to Cashmere—though the snow-clad peaks beyond it are of a very high rank. It has one Booddhist pagoda of extreme beauty. Climbing up a flight of steps, darkly shaded and of irksome length, the spectator perceives the gilded pinnacle far above him piercing the blue sky. Its gem, however, is a great Hindu temple (at Patun) which with the adjuncts constitutes a glorious and unique specimen of oriental architecture. The fundamental ideas are Indian, but the roofs, the finials, and everything that makes up the outline against the sky is of Chinese conception, and in fantastic style. The whole structure is bright and airy; replete with imagination and yet massive and imposing. The materials, the brickwork, pink enamelled, the teakwood carving the stamped brass, the gilded copper, the unprotected copper turning emerald in colour, the grey limestone images of gigantic size—produce a combination gorgeous and impressive. Long shadows are flung across the paved roadway which will be crowded with soldiers in red uniform, by hillmen and women in parti-coloured vestments, and with saffron-coloured umbrellas. Behind all this are the blue mountains surmounted by peaks of everlasting snow. This is certainly one of the finest scenes in the Indian Empire.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLACE ON EARTH.

The State of Jammu-Cashmere has already been described. Take Cashmere all in all—with its complete circle of snow-capped mountains—its view of the main Hymalayan range—its cedar forests—its winding river and pellucid lake—its antiquities and ruins, both Hindu and Moslem—its domestic architecture—its exquisite fabrics—its picturesque population—its lovely climate for half the year,—it is probably the most beautiful place on earth. The Italian lakes are the only places that could be compared to it; and I believe that it is superior even to them. The founder of the Jammu State, with the favour of the British Government, was Golab Sing half a century ago, in graceful dignity the finest Native Prince in Northern India. Latter on, I well remember, when John Lawrence visited him at Jammu, how he came out with his followers on elephants right into the water of the river flowing underneath the palace-fortress, as we were riding with the stream up to our saddle girths. How picturesque was the line of caparisoned elephants amidstream underneath the frowning rocky heights. Within the last few years the outlying mountain valleys of Cashmere extend up to the Pamir region which has been partitioned between England and Russia. These valleys, embosomed amidst the loftiest groups of the snow-clad Himalaya, thus become the outworks of the British Empire in this quarter. It was partly on this account that the famous district of Chitral was subdued and has been retained.

SIKKIM AND ITS MONASTERIES.

There is yet one more smaller State in the Eastern Himalaya, namely Sikkim—within sight of the well known British station of Darjeeling, and with scenery of unsurpassed magnificence. It extends right up to Tibet. The frontier—in that quarter a meeting point of the British and Chinese Empires—is marked by a series of lovely lakes, having an average altitude of 13,000 feet above sea level. Yet another feature in Sikkim consists of its monasteries, belonging to what may be called the debased Booddhism. The umbrella-shaped roofs, the mushroom-like formations, the massive masonry sometimes red stained, the grotesque frescoes, the coloured wood carvings,—make the structures look weird amidst the thick forests with the everlasting snows overhead. In the chapels with richly painted walls and ceiling, the monks, with their maroon-coloured vestments and saffron silks, sing their service with an accompaniment of long brass trumpets—while the image of Booddha with ineffable calm looks down on the scene, which is one of the most characteristic to be seen in the whole Himalaya.

At the base of the Himalayas is a group of Sikh Native States, notable for their loyalty during the crisis of the Mutinies, in 1857. On the Sutlej, not far off, is the Prince of Kapoorthalla, also Sikh, whose troops have recently shared with our own the deadly perils of the Trans-Indus frontier. These several courts should be visited by those who would study the aspect of the stalwart Sikhs of grenadier stature.

THE COUNTRY OF THE RAJPUTS.

Next we approach the great cluster of Native States to the south of the upper Gangetic valley—that is just below Delhi and Agra—which has the generic name of Rajputana—the country of Rajputs. The princes are the living active representatives of the original caste of Hindu warriors, Kshatris, as already explained. The two principal states of this most interesting group—Oodeypore and Jyepore—have been mentioned also, and need not be adverted to further. As they abut, with their mountains and their sandy desert tracts on the fertile plains of the Jumna and the Ganges, they were formidable to the Moslem invaders. Accordingly Akber the Great paid courtly attention to them when he founded the Mogul Empire, with its imperial headquarters at Agra. Being himself a free thinker, though brought up rigorously in the faith of Islam, he did not hesitate to propose matrimonial alliances with the princely Rajput families, and his successors naturally did the same, having indeed an infusion of Hindu blood in their veins. That these royal Hindu houses should have agreed may seem almost incredibly strange to those who know the force of Hindu caste and faith. Great, however, was Diana of the political forces. These Rajput brides of Moslem conquerors were treated with the loftiest consideration which indeed kept the Rajputana in loyal alliance with the Mogul Empire. They were doubtless permitted to lead their Hindu lives in the Moslem zenana. Their architectural surroundings were actually preserved, so that the early associations of their childhood might not be broken in their married homes. For them were Moslem palaces built near Agra of red standatone. For them were summer-houses planted on the Lake of Cashmere, with the black marble of Central Asia. In these structures the style was bassed on the severe Moslem principles, but the adornment, and carving, and sculpture was in the rich and fantastic manner of the Hindus—a wondrous but still beauteous combination. He who would comprehend Rajputana aright must recall the old ideas of European chivalry and romance. This chain of sentiment and this train of thought survive and prevail in Rajputana. The feudal notions, with the inward devotion and loyalty to ideal standards, the outward grace in feature, stature, aspect and demeanour, the grand externals in armour, in costume, in equipage—in paraphernalia generally—are still to be found better than anywhere else in India, among these Rajput Princes who claim to be descended from the sun and moon!

The Mahratta States of Central India adjacent to Rajputana,—namely Sindhia and Holkar, have already been mentioned. To these the State of the Gaikwar of Baroda, below the mountains and on the sea coast may be added. Their courts will have less of nobility, of elegance and refined dignity than those just alluded to. They will, however, be found to have something of solid grandeur. Their architectural surroundings are not fine. Unfortunately the two splendid monuments which the Mahratta nationality possessed namely the carved teak wood palaces of Nagpore and Poona—among the finest things of their kind in any country—have been destroyed by fire within this generation.

THE PREMIER PRINCE OF INDIA.

In the South, or Deccan, the Moslem state is that of the Nizam of Hyderabad—the premier prince of India. When the Mogul Empire destroyed the five Moslem kingdom which had long existed in the Deccan, each of which has left remains and monuments, often of exquisite beauty and interest—a Mogul Viceroy was established representing the Mogul Emperor in the Deccan; and styled the Nizam. These Viceroys or Nizams had become hereditary and independent by the time that the British power appeared on the horizon. In the wars that followed they became the allies of the British Government, represented by the East Indian Company. And although the Nizam of to-day depends on the British power for support, he would claim to be considered as an ally rather than a feudatory. Placed in the midst of an Hindu population, Telegu and Mahratta, the Nizams have found it difficult to provide enough of Moslem force. So they have from time to time called in the aid of martial Arabs from Arabia. These men have at times become like the Pretorian Guards or the Janissaries of old. Even now their presence is a sort of embarrassment. On parades of the multifarious army of the Nizams's troops their rough, stern features, their square built frames, dark brown skins and snow white garments, with their muskets, pouches and daggers—form a significant contrast to the gay costumes, the burnished armour, the decorated trappings, the olive complexions, and the handsome features of the Deccan soldiery.

Further to the south, on the lofty plateaux of the Western Ghaut Mountains, is the Hindu state of Mysore; restored by the British after the conquest and death of the Moslem Tippoo Sultan. The palace is remarkable for its hall of audience with its noble perspective of arches and pillars. At the Southern extremity of the range is the Hindu state of Travancore amidst vegetation and scenery of a tropical character.

THE NATIVE PRINCES AND THEIR WORK.

The Native Princes, whose personality and individuality have been conspicuous during the stirring events of this generation—and whose portraiture might well be rendered by word-painting—have passed away. The comparative quiet of the present time has hardly as yet given their successors a chance of winning a personal position. Many of them have been educated under British auspices, and all of them are ruling their territories in harmony with the just, enlightened, and progressive spirit of the time. In many Native States indeed, the administration has advanced nearly as in the British territories.

Apart from the Prince himself in a Native State, the heritage of ancient renown, the centre of popular veneration, the stately surroundings, still remain. Their troops, as they become better disciplined and organised, in part, at least, are not quite so picturesquely characteristic as they once were—especially when they adopt or imitate the British uniforms. The Native Princes are indeed proud to thus improve and render effective the best portion of their troops for the purposes of the Indian Empire. The number of these effective troops in all the Native States is not less than 22,000. Bodies of such troops, have been, and are, employed on war service with British troops, forming an appreciable addition to our military strength, and producing a moral effect on the whole country. Besides these there are troops in great numbers but in a less organised condition. Their Oriental array, though loose, would be picturesque in appearance.

On all public occasions the Court of a Native Prince lacks that fairest of ornaments which European Courts always possess and display. There are never any Native Princesses to be seen. In one case, indeed, the Begum or ruling Princess of Bhopal did thus appear in the same manner as that of a Prince. When she received British kinghthood I myself had, as a brother knight, to escort her Highness up to the Viceregal dais. But this is an exceptional, if not a solitary instance. Otherwise I never saw the faces of Native Princesses, though I have often heard their voices from behind the embroidered curtains during official interviews. But though the Princesses have been secluded and curtained off they have frequently and indeed generally exercised influence in the affairs of their States and their families. Indeed the parts they have displayed despite all disadvantage would well deserve a separate article, and their story would redound to the credit of womanhood.

The pomp and circumstance of the Native Courts and Camps are so remarkable that this subject must be reserved for the next article.

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VIZIADURG ECLIPSE PARTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is probable that parties and excursionists might want to come here on the day of the eclipse, i.e., 22nd instant. To avoid disappointment I have, after consulting Sir Norman Lockyer, thought it best to make it known through the kind medium of your columns that the Fort of Viziadurg will be reserved strictly for the observers on that day.

Sir Norman Lockyer has no objection to small parties of sight, not more than 50 people at a time visiting the eclipse camp in the Fort on Thursday and Friday, the 20th and 21st instant, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., and he has very kindly agreed to arrange that they should be shown round.

All persons coming from infected places will be examined before they are allowed to enter the Fort or the village of Viziadurg.—Yours, &c.,

K. R. BOMANJEE,
Acting Collector, Ratnagiri District.
Viziadurg, 15th January, 1898.

AN EXPECTED PARCELS POST.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the introduction with effect from the 1st of next month, of an exchange of parcels by post between the United Kingdom and India, by the overland route across the continent of Europe, in addition to the exchange which is carried on at present by the sea route via Gibraltar. The charge for the transmission of parcels by the faster route overland will be somewhat higher than the charge for their carriage all the way by sea to London. The charge for insurance will, however, be the same by both routes. The rates and conditions applicable to the new services will shortly be notified.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Carthage, expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Saturday:—

Allan, Capt
Clark, Mr R
Colville, Mr J S E
Connon, Mrs and Miss
Donald, Mr
Davies, Mr M C
Davies, Mr A V
Gatehouse, Mr and Miss
Hall, Mrs J
Hawkes, Col G
Hinde, Mr J E
Hogg, Mr J D
Hill, Rev C B and Mrs
Inglis, Mr T
Kemp, Mr F E
May, Mr H P
Marshall, Mr D
Meikle, Mr
Moir, Mr G W
Marshall, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Nall, Mr K
Moras, Dr A A
Perrin, Mr C
Pellereau, Mr
Symons, Miss
Shewin, Mr
Slott, Mr W
Squire, Mr and Mrs
Trego, Lt A N
Worrall, Mr
Wilson, Mr
Willis, Miss
Ward, Miss A G

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR E. C. BETHUNE, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Nagpore District, has been appointed Offg. Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, pending return of Major C. P. Triscott, D. S. O., R. A., from Field Service.

THE Shropshire Light Infantry arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, from Sitapur and Benares, the strength being as under:—12 officers, 5 Warrant Officers and staff sergeants, 331 men, 7 women and 13 children, and have taken up their quarters at Colaba, in place of 2nd Middlesex Regiment.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—Captain MacRay 7th Bengal Infantry, officiates as D.A.Q.M.G., Intelligence Branch, vice Captain Johnstone, on leave. Captain T. N. Bagnall, East Yorkshire Regiment, officiates as A.A.G. on the District Staff, Madras Command, vice Colonel Routh on leave. Station Staff, Allahabad.—Lieutenant G. E. Bruce, Norfolk Regiment, officiates as Station Staff Officer, vice Lushington, appointed to the Commissariat Department. 4th Bengal Infantry.—Major H. Read, 2nd, in-Command, to be Commandant. Captain J. S. Meiklejohn to be 2nd-in-Command. Captain A. Pressy to be Wing Commander. 10th Bengal Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant A. L. B. Shewell, Unattached, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 14th Sikhs.—Lieutenant F. A. Jacques, to be Adjutant. Lieutenant C. M. Carter to be Quarter-master. 28th Punjab Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant N. Y. L. Rivbot, Unattached, is posted as Supernumerary. 35th Sikhs.—2nd-Lieutenant J. Mackenzie, Unattached, posted as Supernumerary. 36th Sikhs.—Captain W. R. Venour, 5th Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 2nd Punjab Cavalry.—Lieutenant E. M. Taylor to be Squadron Officer. 3rd Punjab Cavalry.—Lieutenant C. H. Mawes to be Squadron Officer. 19th Madras Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant H. F. Sharp to be Officiating Wing Officer. 31st Madras Light Infantry.—Lieutenant R. J. Hilson, East Lancashire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 9th Bombay Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant A. C. S. B. Ellis to be Officiating Wing Officer. 21st Bombay Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant A. W. Daldy to be Officiating Wing Officer. 26th Bombay Infantry.—Captain J. W. G. Tullock, 24th Bombay Infantry, to be Commandant vice Major Bayley.

A TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION IN BOMBAY.

IN response to an invitation signed by Mr. James MacDonald, Miss A. E. Edge, Mr. J. D. Bharda, and other ladies and gentlemen engaged in educational work in Bombay, a fairly large and representative gathering of teachers and others interessed in education assembled in John Connon's School (Fort), on Saturday last, at 4 p.m. Mr. James MacDonald was voted to the chair.

Prof. N. G. Velinkar explained the object of the meeting, and moved the first resolution, which stated that "This meeting considers it desirable that an association should be formed in Bombay for the discussion of the theory and practice of education specially, and generally for the benefit of those engaged in educational work; that this meeting is of opinion that such an association is calculated to advance the cause of education in this city and Presidency." Miss A. E. Edge seconded the resolution in an able speech, in which she pointed out some of the questions which it would be possible for the association to take up.

The second resolution was moved by the Rev. N. MacNicol, and seconded by Mr. R. R. Wedwe. It stated that, "With a view to the object named in resolution 1, this meeting appoints a provisional committee, consisting of the following ladies and gentlemen, to draw up a constitution for the association, and to suggest methods of work:—namely, Mr. J. MacDonald, Miss A. E. Edge, Miss Peile, and Messrs. N. MacNicol, D. N. Wadia, J. D. Bharda, D. G. Padhye, D. R. Chichgur, and N. G. Velinkar, with power to add to their number. Mr. N. G. Velinkar to act secretary of the committee.

The third resolution was moved by Mr. J. D. Bharda, and seconded by Miss M. Hunt. It provided for the next meeting of the association to be held in the middle of the next month, and required the provisional committee to submit their resolutions to that meeting.

The proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to the ladies present, to the chairman, and to the managers of the school for allowing the meeting the use of the school hall.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION IN THE GULF

THE appendices of the Administration Report at the Persian Gulf Political Agency and Market Policy Agency, issued yesterday, contain the following passage:—This trade was found to be so flourishing last year and the sums obtained by the local authorities for conniving as it were so considerable that the Central Government considered that there was room for another partner in it and a special official was appointed from Teheran, nominally to enforce the prohibition against the import of arms; but, as the official in question paid for his post in the usual fashion, it is certain that neither he nor the Government had any intention of really carrying out the orders. In spite of this new tap on the profits the trade shows an increase of some 10 lakhs, and I believe forward shippings are satisfactory for all those who share in this nominally, illicit trade.

Is France becoming Protestant? The number of priests who have abjured Catholicism lately and inscribed their names at the Faculty of Protestant Theology in Paris causes no little alarm to the editor of the "Univers," who gives a list of no fewer than six defections of the kind that have taken place in one week. The "Gazette de France" adds: "Never has such a desertion from the Catholic ranks been witnessed as is going on at the present time." M. Sabatier, Dean of the Protestant Faculty, has been interviewed on the subject. There has never been a time, he declares, when they have not had ex-Catholic priests among their students. The work of the Faculty, however, has nothing to do with proselytising, and whether the candidates for honours have been Catholics or Protestants before entering is a matter of which no notice is taken. There is another body, however, whose special mission it is to lend assistance to priests who are anxious to become Protestants. It is called "L'Oeuvre des Pretres," which may be translated the Priests' Benevolent Society. M. Reveillaud is the President, and he declares that during the twelve years of its existence it has helped about one hundred priests.

ELECTION DAY IN BOMBAY.

THE RATEPAYERS' GENERAL MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

ALL Bombay was astir yesterday from an early hour in connection with the ratepayers' general elections for the Municipal Corporation, in six out of the seven wards into which the city has been divided for municipal purposes. In the A Fort ward, where there were seven candidates for the six seats at the disposal of the ratepayers, Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal withdrew his candidature before the last day for nominations, namely, the 10th instant, and there being no contest, the Municipal Commissioner, on the latter date, declared the other six candidates to be duly elected representatives for that ward, which was therefore eliminated from the general elections of yesterday. The fortunate six, who had thus an easy walk-over to the winning-post of Municipal Self-Government, were Dr. Nanabhoy Nowrojee Katrak, Messrs. Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, Cowasjee Merwanjee Shroff, Mir Aun Alli, and Kaliandas Keshavdas. In the B Mandvi ward, in which were nine candidates for the eight seats, Dr. Nadirshaw Hormusjee Sukhia, one of the candidates, intimated on the morning of the elections that he had withdrawn himself from the contest; and thus here, again, the other eight candidates had also a walk-over. These were Mr. Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy Lalljee, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Rao Saheb Vithalrao K. Vandekar, Mr. Rahimtula Khairaj, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mr. Dost Mahomed Allana, and Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim. In the C Bhuleshwar ward, out of ten candidates for the eight seats, one candidate withdrew in the morning, and the other, who had a small chance of success, followed his example yesterday afternoon, thereby giving the other eight candidates an easy walk-over. These were Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Kassinathjee, Messrs. Badrudin Abdula Koor, and Tribhowandas Manguldas Nathubhoy, Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, Messrs. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, Abdul Hussein Adamjee Peerbhoy, Dr. D. M. De Silva, and Mr. Kursandas Chhubildas. Thus, curiously enough, in the first three out of the seven wards of the city, there was an absence of much of the animation and excitement which accompany the ratepayers' elections. This was the tenth ratepayers' election, held under the new Municipal Act of September 1888, according to which the Corporation is composed of seventy-two Councillors instead of sixty-four as under the old Act. One-half of these seventy-two were elected by the ratepayers yesterday. Sixteen will be elected by the Justices of the the Peace; two by Fellows of the Bombay University; a like number by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce; while Government will nominate the remaining sixteen, making up the total number of seventy-two Councillors for the new Corporation, which comes into existence from the first April next. The qualifications of a voter under the new Act are that he should be enrolled in the municipal election roll as a voter of the ward for which such election is held; that he should reside in or be the owner of some building or land in the ward, on the electoral roll of which his name is registered; that he should be assessed to the general tax or the tax on vehicles and animals at a rate of not less than Rs. 30 per annum; and that he should be twenty-one years of age. All graduates of some University in British India or in the United Kingdom, whose names have been duly registered on the election roll, are declared qualified to vote at the ratepayers' elections. The same qualifications extend to females as to the males. Since the election of 1889, the new Act has introduced the cumulative system of voting, under which a voter is entitled to register, for any of the candidatoss as many votes as there are seats in the ward, or apportion them among the candidates as he pleases. The ratepayers of Bombay first tasted the sweets of an electoral franchise a quarter of a century ago, when they could hardly appreciate the advantages of Local Self-Government, when the election day passed off rather tamely, the candidates being unaccustomed to the refinements of the art of canvassing which they have since acquired, and when neither the framers of the Act nor the electoral body could have formed an adequate conception of the developments which have since placed on a higher level the Municipal government of the city.

It is recorded that, at the first general election in 1873, only 826 electors, including Fellows of the University, out of 3,927 qualified ratepayers, could be induced to come to the polling booths. At that time the election was held biennially instead of triennially as at present, and the qualification for a voter was the annual payment of not less than Rs. 50 for house-rate and police and lighting rates. At the second general election in 1875, although there were only 3,474 qualified ratepayers, the proportions of voters had perceptibly increased, evidencing the progressive interest taken in municipal affairs. The time for a third general election fell due in July, 1877; but owing to a serious flaw discovered in the Act, not only had the elections to be postponed, but the Municipal Corporation itself was admitted to be "functus officio."

respectively, making a grand total of 8,884 voters exclusive of the Chamber of Commerce, who also return two Councillors. Of these 8,884 voters there are 562 Europeans, 198 Portuguese and Eurasians, 77 Jews and Armenians, 3,278 Hindus, 1,980 Parsees, 2,024 Mahomedans, and 3 Chinese. This year shows an increase of 247 voters, over the election of 1895. The arrangements at the polling stations were most ample, spacious mandaps in parallel rows being erected, in which, as at the time of the last general election, boxes and desks were placed for the accommodation of the polling clerks and in the other seats were provided for the candidates and their supporters. Between the two parallel rows were left passeges large enough to prevent a block. At 6 p.m., the voting papers were locked up in special boxes and removed to the Municipal Office, where they were made over to the Municipal Commissioner. After the scrutiny of the papers and enquiry into objected votes the results of the election will be officially declared. The following are particulars of yesterday's elections :—

A FORT WARD—SIX SEATS.

In the A Fort ward, as already explained, there was no contest, and no election. The candidates returned are Dr. Nanabhoy Nowrojee Katrak, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, Mr. Cowasjee Merwanjee Shroff, Mr. Mir Aun Alli, and Mr. Kaliandas Keshavdas.

B MANDVI WARD—EIGHT SEATS.

The population of this ward is 1,52,275 persons with 1,618 voters, of whom 17 are graduates. Mr. James Leask, acting Health Officer, was the superintending polling officer, assisted by fifteen polling clerks, who were accommodated in a spacious mandap erected in the open space to the south of the Crawford Market. The first person to register his vote in this ward was a Chinaman. The candidates had pitched tents on their own account for providing creature comforts for their supporters. Dr. Sukhia having retired, there remained only as many candidates as the number of seats, and there were therefore no excitable scenes or incidents in this ward. Most of the candidates took their return as certain, and some of them went away early, leaving Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula to see that the details of the election were worked out harmoniously. Towards the close of the day, the polling was said roughly to stand as follows :—Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla 579 votes ; Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed 571 votes ; Dr. A. G. Viegas 563 votes ; Mr. Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Lalljee 555 votes ; Mr. Rahimtulla Khairaj 547 votes ; Mr. Dost Mahomed Allana 539 votes ; Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim 531 votes ; and Mr. V. C. Vandekar, 523 votes. The total number of those who voted was 550 out of 1,618 qualified voters in the ward.

C BHULESHWAR WARD—EIGHT SEATS.

For the eight seats in this ward there were ten candidates, of whom Dr. C. H. F. Underwood put in no appearance at all ; while another candidate, Mr. Pranjivandas Culliandas, whose chances of success appeared highly problematical about 1 p.m., retired about that hour. There therefore remained only as many candidates as the number of seats apportioned to the ward. The polling place was a large mandap erected in the maidan opposite the Elphinstone High School, the superintending polling officer being Mr. W. Pearson, Audit and Refund Officer, who was most assiduous in the performance of the work entrusted to him, and who was assisted by no less than twenty-two polling clerks, a clerk to look after the papers, and seven peons. The candidates had pitched tents on their own account for the accommodation of their supporters, where light refreshments were plentifully supplied. The sanitary arrangements for the large number of people who visted the polling place during the day were perfect. This is the largest ward in the city with a population of 2,06,372 persons, and 2,439 qualified voters. Two of the candidates having retired, there was virtually a competition among the rest as to who should obtain a higher rank above his compeers. In the morning at starting, there was a great rush of members of the Borah community, who wanted to register their votes for an esteemable son of an esteemable father, Mr. Abdul Husein Adamji Peerbhoy, second son of the new Sheriff of Bombay ; and it was as much as the superintending polling officer could do to keep the stream of votes going for a time. Several Parsee, Hindu, and Mahomedan ladies registered their votes, but the number of lady-voters was not so large as it was at the general election in 1895. This was probably owing to the fact that there was virtually no scramble for seats in the afternoon, or perhaps many more would have made their appearance before the polling officers towards the evening. It was considered a singular incident that no less a personage than a Maharaj came to the polling booth to register his vote. It was Maharaj Devkinand Acharajee, who registered his vote for Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee. A large number of Hindus voted for Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey, who had engaged in a maiden contest for the Corparation, and yet appeared to be easily the first. There was some amount of personation brought to the notice of the superintending polling officer, who considered it to be no part of his duty to reject the votes tendered, as it is for the candidates themselves to appear before the Commissioner at the time of the scrutiny to be made by that officer, and substantiate their objections to votes which they considered invalid. All the candidates were present in the polling station some time or other during the day, and received the visits and answered the friendly enquiries of candidates in the other wards. At the close of the day, the result of the polling was assumed to be as follows :—Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey about 2,300 votes ; Mr. Abdul Husein Adamjee Peerbhoy about 2,100 votes ; Mr. Badrudin Abdula Koor about 2,000 votes ; Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Khasinath about 1,800 votes ; Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee about 1,450 votes ; Dr. Silva about 1,200 votes ; and Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas about 1,000 votes. Mr. Sunderdas Narandas, B. A., congratulated Mr. Vithaldas Damoder on his singular success at the election, as this was his first attempt to enter the Corporation, and yet he stood at the top of the poll. Mr. Abdul Husein Adamjee Peerbhoy was heartily congratulated by his friends, whom he assured that he would do his best in the proper discharge of his new duties. All the candidates were decorated by their friends with garlands of flowers and were greeted with prolonged cheers.

D WARD—FIVE SEATS.

The election in this ward would have been keenly contested, for there were previously seven candidates, but Mr. Rustam Pestonji Jehangir retired, leaving the contest between the six competitors. But yesterday morning Dr. De Silva retired, leaving the election thus uncontested. However, as the Municipal Act does not recognise withdrawl after the nomination the polling had all the same to be proceeded with. Owing to non-competition there was an absence of the bustle and excitement noticeable in other districts. At last election there were about four thousand votes recorded for six candidates, but this year there was a great falling off in the number of votes recorded, which was due partly to the prevalence of the plague and partly to the absence of competition. The voting commenced at 9 a.m., at the Polling Office, near the Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade station, on the Gamdevi Road. The candidates were :—The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar ; Dr. Kawasji Banji Dadachanji ; Mr. Sundernath D. Khote ; Hari Sitaram Dikshit ; Hormusji Shapurji Vakil ; and Dr. Diago Manvel DeSilva. Though the last-named candidate had retired five votes were recorded in his favour towards the closing hour of the polling. The work was rendered smooth by his retirement and the other candidates had an easy walk-over. The population of the ward is according to the last census 97,329 and the number of voters is 1,499, including 468 graduates of the University ; about 550 voters exercised their right of franchise, of whom 68 were Christians, 227 Hindus, 245 Parsees, and 55 Mahomedans. There are 125 lady voters, but only about 15 exercised their right of franchise. The Polling office was in charge of Mr. Sorabji Bamanji Master, Superintendent of Licenses, who was assisted by a number of clerks. Dr. Dadachanji headed the poll, securing about 550 votes. Mr. Dikshit secured about 400 votes, Dr. Bhalchandra, who had not cared to canvass, secured 380 votes, Mr. Hormusji Chothia and Mr. S. D. Khote secured 380 and 275 votes, respectively. Thus the five old members were duly elected. Some of the voters then garlanded the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra, for whom three cheers were given and lustily responded to.

E BYCULLA WARD—FIVE SEATS.

In this ward seven candidates had entered the field, and a keen contest was expected. The place fixed was near Byculla Bridge, and Mr. H. Holmes was the superintending polling officer. The names of the candidates are as follows :—(1) Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail, proposed by Mr. Haji Mahomed Ismail, and seconded by Mr. Hakim Mahomed Dayam Hakim Abdula Shah ; (2) Mr. Jaya Karadi Lingu, proposed by Mr. Manaji Rajuji and another, and seconded by Mr. Jilkar Mallu Luxman and another ; (3) Mr. Charlesstone Hewett, proposed by Mr. S. W. Chart, and seconded by Mr. James Macdonald ; (4) Rao Saheb Ellappa Balaram, proposed by Mr. Jamsetjee Curseti Cama and another, and seconded by Mr. Fakirchand Premchand and another ; (5) Mr. Sorabji Kharsedji Dhondy, proposed by Khan Bahadur Rastamji Jamaspji M. Ashburner and others, and seconded by Mr. Shanker Hiraji D. Patel and others ; (6) Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, proposed by Mr. Hakim Mahomed Dayam Hakim Abdoola Shah, and seconded by Mr. Haji Mahomed Ismail ; and (7) Mr. Shapurji Behramji Katrak, proposed by Mr. J. J. Marsland and others, and seconded by Mr. R. W. B. Pennington and others. This ward, which contains a population of 180,425 persons, has 948 voters on its rolls, of whom 131 are Europeans, 45 Portuguese and Eurasians, 10 Jews and Armenians, 269 Hindus, 179 Parsees, and 314 Mahomedans. This figure includes 46 graduates of the University who have the power of voting. Contest was keen from beginning to end, but not so keen as during the previous elections. Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, who has for the first time put forth his candidature, and Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail, the only two Mahomedan candidates, seemed to have everything their own way, their co-religionists having a very strong voting power. Mr. Shapurji B. Katrak, the other new candidate, did not at first appear to be doing well, but as the day advanced his prospects seemed to improve. Messrs. Hewett and Dhondi did very good work too, but stood next to their Mahomedan brethren in that respect. The rest of the candidates, Messrs. Lingu and Elappa Balaram, were considered to have secured an equal number of votes. The work of recording votes was satisfactorily carried out, excepting that personation was carried on. In some instances when voters came to have their votes recorded they found that some other persons had already come in and by false representations had deprived them from exercising their right of franchise. At 6 p.m., when the election closed, it was found that a little more than 700 voters had voted, of whom 29 were purdah ladies besides, one Hindu lady and a Jewess. The following shows the approximate number of votes respectively received by each candidate :—Mr. Kajee Kabirudin, 750 ; Mr. Hajee Usuf Hajee Ismail, 700 ; Mr. Sorabji Cursetji Dhondy, 700 ; Mr. Charlestone Hewett, 625 ; Mr. Shapurjee Behramjee Katrak, 500 ; Mr. Elappa Balaram, 450 ; and Mr. Jaya Karadi Lingu, 400.

F WARD—TWO SEATS.

There were three candidates for this ward, and it was very keenly contested. Their names are as under :—(1) Mr. Kharsetji Nasarwanji Wadia, proposed by Mr. Nasarwanji Ardeshir Hormasji and others, and seconded by Mr. Ardeshir Framji Unwalla and others ; (2) Mr. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, proposed by Mr. Govind Jeewan Kini and others, and seconded by Mr. Waman Balaji Patel and others ; and (3) Mr. Jamshedji Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia, proposed by Mr. Barjorji Framji, and seconded by Mr. Jehanjir Ardeshir Wadia. There are 228 voters in this ward, of whom 21 are Europeens, 6 Portuguese and Eurasians, 2 Jews and Armenians, 90 Hindus, 69 Parsis, and 40 Mahomedans. The ward has a population of 54,404 persons. Mr. Anandrao Waman Shete acted as polling officer. There was a tough contest all day, and there seems to be great uncertainty as to who is the defeated candidate. When the ballot box was closed at 6 p.m., it was found that 129 electors had voted, of whom six were ladies. Each candidate claimed to have secured an equal number of votes, and as several votes have been challenged the ultimate result of voting is looked forward with some degree of interest.

G WARD—TWO SEATS.

Four candidates came forward to be elected in this ward, which contains a population of 43,998 persons and 275 voters, of whom 40 are Europeans, 20 Portuguese and Eurasians, 4 Jews and Armenians, 90 Hindus, 58 Parsis, and 61 Mahomedans. Mr. R. P. Brunton was the polling officer in this ward. The names of the candidates are as follows :—(1) Mr Ardeshir Framji Unwalla, proposed by Dr. D. A. De Monte, and seconded by Mr. Palanji Kharsedji ; (2) Dr. D. A. De Monte, proposed by Mr. Karsondas Lavji Shroff and others, and seconded by Mr. Karsandas Liladhar and others ; (3) Mr. Pranjiwandas Kaliandas, proposed by Mr. Ardeshir Hirji Malegamwalla and another, and seconded by Mr. Shapurji Burjorji Bharucha and another ; and (4) Mr. Karimbhai Adamji Pirbhai, proposed by Messrs. Vana Ana Shaik Pulley and Co., and seconded by Mr. Chimaji Khandaji. Before the polling commenced Mr. Pramjiwandas Kaliandas withdrew from the field and the contest lay among the remaining three candidates. Altogether 194 voters exercised their right of voting, of whom 5 were ladies. It is believed that Messrs. Ardeshir Unwalla and Karimbhai Adamji Pirbhai have decidedly won the contest.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Rajkote under date January 14th :—The camp of the Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar, is at present at Wankaner, but will be in Rajkote on or about the 20th of February.—Colonel Fenton, President of the Rajasthanik Court, proceeds on nine months' furlough on or about the 10th of March next, and will be succeeded by Major Ashby, Assistant Political Agent.—The camp of Mr. Souter, Police Superintendent, Kathiawar, was at Sarsi, under Gondal, on the 12th instant. From that place he returned to Manekwara the same day.—The Gondal State has accepted the resignation of Mr. Manekji, Surnyavadish, and allowed him one year's pay as gratuity. Mr. Bhagwanlal, Dhoraji Munsiff, is appointed Surnyavadish. Mr. Merarji, Gondal Munsiff, is transferred to Dhoraji, and Mr. Merarji Dosabhai Jhala, B.A., is hand-over in the State, is appointed to succeed Mr. Morarji as Gondal Munsiff. It is understood that the latter will be confirmed as such in case he passes the next LL.B. examination. Mr. Balubha is appointed Forest Superintendent in the State.—It is reported that the State Manager, Rajkote, is to be transferred to Wankaner, and the State Manager, Wankaner, will take charge of the Rajkote State from the 1st proximo.—A collision took place this morning between the mail train from Porebunder to Jetalsar and a ballast train running from Jetalsar to Porebunder, with the result that 3 or 4 lives were lost. In consequence of this accident the passengers from Porebunder could not catch the several other mails at Jetalsar.—Mrs. Sarangdhar, daughter of the late Gokalji Jhala, Dewan of Junagurh, has laid a claim in the court of the Alienation Officer, Junagurh, for a recovery of the village which, though granted to her by her father, was resumed by the State.—Mr. Tribhowandas, Mamlatdar of Dhoraji, under Gondal, is allowed one year's extension.—Mr. Manilal, son of Mr. Motichand Talshi, State Karbhari, Rajkote, and Mr. Tribhowan, son of Manekchand Talshi, Karbhari of Dhrol, have passed the barristers' examination.—It is understood that our Judicial Assistant Political Agent, Mr. Hayward, proceeds on furlough.—H. H. Sir Bhagwatsingji, G.C.I.E., Chief of Gondal, has now finally accorded his permission to Mr. Damodersa Gordhandas, of the Rajkote civil station, to erect a ginning factory in the town of Paneli, under that State. The Gondal State will thus boast of having one cotton press, six ginning factories, and one iron foundry in its limits. The other States of the province may well imitate the noble example set forth by his Highness Sir Bhagwatsingbji to foster industry and manufacture.

The Nice correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" writes :—"We have had most beautiful weather for Christmas, bright and clear, though a trifle cold for this part of the world. All the usual signs of the season have been visible, and the shops have presented a most English appearance, while barrows laden with mistletoe, holly, and evergreens of all kinds have for the last week been perambulating the streets. On Christmas Eve there were dances and tombolas at most of the hotels, and private parties were taking place in all directions. A large number of people have arrived at Nice during the last few days, and I think we may regard the season as having really commenced at last. I hear from Bordighera also that that place, as well as St. Remo, is very full, and that the weather is delightful. The English colony at Bordighera has suffered a severe loss through the death of the British Vice-Consul, Mr De Burgh Daly. The Nice municipality has at last awoke to the necessity of making an improvement in the condition of the streets after nightfall, and preventing the refuse from every house being pitched into the street and left all night, until the arrival of the dustcarts in the morning, to be raked over and scattered by dogs, cats, rats, and last, but by no means, least, chiffoniers. In future all refuse is to be placed in boxes, or such like receptacles, and emptied direct into the carts in the morning. Further the present system of emptying the carts themselves into the sea is to be abolished, and a furnace, or crematorium, is to be erected, in order to consume the rubbish."

NEWS OF THE DAY

WHEN the Bunerwal Expedition comes to an end a reduction will be made in the Malakand Field Force and Staff. A considerable number of troops, however, will be maintained on the Malakand and in the Swat Valley until the annual relief of the Chitral garrison has been carried out.

UPWARDS of seventy native offiers and sepoys have been gazetted to the order of Merit for gallantry at the Malakand and in the Swat Valley. A dooly bearer named Nallatambi, Madras Sappers, is also admitted to the Order for bravery in carrying ammunition under heavy fire at the Malakand on July 26th.

COLONEL MILEY, Accountant-General Military Department, has been granted an extention of the tenure of his appointment to 22nd October, 1902.

THE 6th Madras Infantry have suffered so much from sickness at Bannu that they have now been ordered back to Meerut. The 20th Madras Infantry from Meerut will relieve them.

THE latest return of casualties in the operations of the frontier bears date January 10th. It shows 457 killed, 1,382 wounded, 9 missing : total 1,848. This includes 38 British officers killed and six wounded. The number of casualties among the followers is put at 35, which is small indeed, if correct.

NEWS from the Mekran coast states that Colonel Mayne with his party landed at Omara on the 11th. He found all quiet there, and accordingly moved 20 miles north to Basole with 200 men, leaving only 50 behind as garrison. The water at Omara is bad, while local supplies and fodder are unobtainable. Mir Mehrab's men are said to have left Pasni, which they looted.

CONSEQUENTLY on the orders for the disproposal of the Tochi Field Force, the Peshawar Mountain Battery and one squadron of the 1st Punjab Cavalry return to Bannu, and No. 2 Company Bengal Sappers to Rurki, while the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders go to Bareilly. On their arrival at that station the Scottish Rifles will move to Lucknow. The squadron of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry now at Bannu march to Kohat ; while all the field hospitals return to Rawalpindi.

THE Madras season report for the week ending 8th instant (which is several days late owing to the absurd arrangements under which the provincial returns are furnished to the Government of India on different days of the week) shows no improvement in the prospects. There was no rain during the week, and the water supply is reported generally insufficient for cultivation, except in the Northern Circars, the Malabar districts and part of the Deccan. More rain is required everywhere. The crops in rainfed areas are suffering, except in the extreme north. Prices are very high, and nearly 3,200 persons are receiving relief.

THE M. A.-O. College, Aligarh, fresh from their victory over the Parsees, are to play the Patiala Cricket Club on the 18th, 19th and 20th January at Patiala.

A MEDICAL officer writes to say that observers of the coming eclipse should guard their eyes with neutral-tinted spectacles or smoked glass. Dr. Magawly published in the St. Petersburger "Medizinische Wochenschrift of 1888 an account of three cases of blindness which were caused by looking at the eclipse of the sun in August 1887 with unprotected eyes. They recovered after a long stay in a dark room.

A PECULIARITY of ignorant and uneducated people remarks a contemporary is to put a blind faith, which neither reason nor experience can shake, in the truth of any statement made by their priests and religious guides. An Australian Black, who acted as spiritual leader to his tribe, once gave out that a man on a journey who feared being overtaken by darkness could arrest the progress of the sun and prolong the day by merely placing a lump of clay in the cleft of a tree. All Blacks now believe this to be a scientific fact, and no amount of proof and reasoning can shake the idea from their minds. So with Hindu astrologers. Some of these men do a vast amount of mischief by predicting calamities and frightening the ignorant out of their senses. Last year one fellow predicted a storm wave on the Orissa coast, with the result that large numbers of poor people left their houses and little possessions and fled inland. Now another mischief-maker has created a panic at Cawnpore by prophesying a terrible earthquake for the 29th instant, from which only ten per cent. of the population will escape alive. Many years ago a Meerut soothsayer gave out that the end of the world was due on a certain date. The bunnia class in the district was so shaken by this announcement that hundreds came hurrying into the town to register their property and make their will ! And the fact that none of the prophecies come true does not seem to have the slightest effect on the popularity of the prophet.

THE reception of M. Albert Vandal at the Academy was a fashionable event. M. Vandal looks young, has a graceful figure, is a grandson of Baron Heckeren, the Franco-Russian who killed Pushkin in a dual, and has taken up as a historian Alexander I. and Napeleon. He succeeds M. Leon Say, to whom, regard him as one may, he is in striking contrast. He was received by Comte d'Haussonville, who sat in answering his discourse. The Comte not long ago had a bad fall in hunting, and still suffers from the hurts he received. M. Vandal spoke of Leon Say as a savant, but a savant who could be gay and amusing. Nobody better understood the advantages that lie in humour and good humour. Comte d'Haussonville also eulogised M. Leon Say. When he spoke of Napoleon in connection with M. Vandal's history he held, it was remarked, the candle to the Bonapartists. Who could blame M. Vandal for being captivated by that astonishing genius? His admiration for him was that of a good Frenchman. France forgave Napoleon all the injury he did her. She only thought of his glories and his final martyrdom. In speaking of St. Helena, M. d'Haussonville alluded, but in very covert terms, to the exile of the heads of dynastic families. "France," he said, "now stands in need of all her children."

IN view of the completion of Mr. Gladstone's eighty-eighth year, a contemporary has compiled the following list, giving the ages of the most noteworthy old people of the world :—Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, 95 (died on Sunday) ; Mr. T. Sidney Cooper, 94 ; George Muller, of orphanage fame, 92 ; Dr. James Martineau, 92 ; Earl of Mansfield, 91 ; Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, 91 ; Earl of Perth, 90 ; Alderman Sir Henry Keppel, 88 ; Mr. Glasher, 88 ; Sir Thomas Acland, 88 ; Mr. Gladstone, 88 ; Lord Armstrong, 87 ; Pope Leo XIII., 87 ; Duke of Northumberland, 87 ; Lord Gwydr, 87 ; Sir George Grey, 85 ; Dr. Samuel Smiles, 85 ; Mr. Henry Russell, 85 ; Sir Henry Bessemmer, 84 ; Verdi, 84 ; Lady Burdett-Coutts, 83 ; Lord Cranbrook 83 ; Lord Bridport, 83 ; Sir James Paget, 83 ; Sir John B. Lawes, 83 ; Sir Richard Moon, 82 ; Lord Masham, 82 ; Earl Fitzwilliam, 82 ; Lord Esher, 82 ; Sir J. Mowbray, M.P., 82 ; Bismarck, 82 ; Lord Grimthorpe, 81 ; Bishop of Liverpool, 81 ; Sir Richard Quain, 81 ; Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, 81 ; Sir Henry Hawkins, 80. Of all the English Prime Ministers of the last two centuries, Mr. Gladstone has attained the greatest age. Lord Palmerston, in fact, is the only Premier besides Mr. Gladstone who became, while in office, an octogenarian, and he died when nearing his eighty-second year. In point of age, too, whether in or out of office, Mr. Gladstone easily takes the lead.

THE drainage dispnte at Cimiez having been settled, and all the arrangements necessary to secure the most perfect sanitation having been undertaken by the French Government, there is every reason to suppose (says the "St. James's Gazette") that Her Majesty will proceed south at the date arranged and occupy the same apartments at the Excelsior Regina as last year. The surroundings of the hotel are most picturesque. On the old Cimiez road is a beautiful little chapel of the Virgin, framed in eucalyptus trees, with the inscription "In me gratia omnia" under the figure of the Madonna; the green persiennes, and the snow-white walls of Villa Maureaque, covered with many coloured arabesques, peep over a mass of luxuriant vegetation close by. In the gardens facing the principal façade, and immediately opposite to the windows of the Queen's apartment, is a pretty rustic pavilion embowered in greenery, to which Her Majesty last year retired during the hottest hours of the day to read or write or paint in water-colour. The private rooms are on the first floor and are due south, the windows commanding superb views of the mountains and the sea. So lovely is Cimiez that its choice as a holiday place by the Queen for a third time is not to be wondered at. It is one of the prettiest places on the Riviera.

THE SATARA POLICE TORTURE CASE.

ON Saturday the accused in the police torture case were again brought up before Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Satara. Mr. Phatakjee represents the Crown, and Messrs. Karandiker and Kalu represent accused Nos. 1 and 2, Mr. Diveker representing accused Nos. 3 and 4. The charges or which they were tried were for extorting confessions and while doing so committing the murder of one Sadu Mahar in the course of an investigation of a theft of a paisey sum of Rupees seven. Ishwara valad Bhagnak and called out by the prosecution. He deposed :—

When I went to Islampur the Magistrate took down my statement. I was examined by the Magistrate, and the statement now read out to me is the one I gave before him on the 4th September. I perfectly remember that I did not go home on Friday night for taking my mesal. I was at the chowdi the whole night.

In answer to the pleader for the defence he said : Nagya is my bnouband, and Koondlya is my cousin. We four were detained at the chowdi. I did not say in this court that we dined at home on Friday, and then we were taken to the chowdi. We were beaten near the stream. I told this court that we were beaten at the stream and nowhere else. It is not true on Friday night I knew some men were sleeping in the chowdi when we were beaten. The Fouzdar did beat me. I did say before this court that I did not see accused Nos. 1 and 2 on Friday night. I did not see my mother or father on Saturday at my village. I saw them at Islampur. I saw my father on Saturday morning near the chowdi and when he raised a cry, he asked me where Sadya, the deceased, was. I was lying there. I told my father that Sadya was taken behind the chowdi. My father sat in the chowdi for an hour waiting for Sadu. I did not tell my father that I was beaten. I did not show him the marks of violence ; but after some time I told him about my being beaten. I went towards the well alone. My father had gone there. He raised a cry and I went there. There was nobody else near the well. I did not see my father near the well as he went to the chowdi by another footpath. I saw Sadu alive after daybreak on Saturday morning. I saw him walk in the chowdi. I saw him taken behind the chowdi by accused Nos. 3 and 4. My father arrived there after a short while. No effort was made to find out the body of the deceased. I saw a blanket and grass trodden down. I looked into the well ; but saw nothing. Then I went home. I saw my mother at home when I took two bread from her just before I was to start for Islampur. I told my mother that Sadu and myself were beaten. I saw Saiji on my way home who told me that two girls Majles by name, saw the deceased being taken into the well. I went to Majles, who were at their home. I questioned the girls and then went to the chowdi, from which I and others went to Maharwada and took bread from my mother and then I went to Islampur. To M. Divekar : I heard the sounds of whips only.

Re-examined by the Crown : Sakhoba, and Subya Gopya and Daji were the persons who were sleeping outside the temple or chowdi ; and I do not know the names of persons that were sleeping in the chowdi. I committed a mistake in stating that I did not see accused Nos. 1 and 2 in the chowdi on Friday night near the goddess. The temple and chowdi are one and the same place. I did not say to the committing magistrate that accused Nos. 1 and 2 were in the outer sopa.

To the Court : Accused Nos. 1 to 4 were in the chowdi. The witnesses' attention being drawn to his statement in re-examination he was asked to say by accused Nos. 1 and 2 were in the sopa or temple. I knew not accused Nos. 3 and 4 before. I learnt the names of accused Nos. 3 and 4 in the course of the inquiry before the magistrate.

Bhagi kom Bhaguak, aged 45, Mahar by caste, of Meni, being sworn,

To the prosecutor : My son Sadu is dead. He died on Saturday. He was killed.

The Judge remarked that the prosecution should put forward only such witnesses as are believed to say the truth. Pleaders whether for accused or prosecution, I presume, work in my court under a sense of their responsibility of their duties.

Prosecutor gave up the witness.

To the accused : I saw my son Sadu being beaten by my eyes on Saturday morning. I did not see Ishwara on Saturday. I did not go to the chowdi. I saw him in the gathering on Saturday. I saw him at a distance in Maharwada. Ishwara did not enter the house. I told my husband in Maharwada about the death of Sadu. The husband then raised a cry and went to the well. I went home and also cryied. Ishwara did not come to take his meal. I cannot explain why my husband did not tell the magistrate that I was an eye-witness. If Ishwara says he saw me on Saturday, it is false. He went to Islampur without bread. If he says so it is false. I know nothing before Saturday. I went out on Friday and came back on Saturday. I made this statement before this court. I now say I came to Meni on Saturday morning. I again say I returned home on Thursday evening. I was in the house on Saturday morning. My husband got up and went out in search of my son. I saw my son thrown into the well. The Fouzdar and Kesarker tried to take out the body of the deceased. Kesarker is the Inamdar of Yelaidi. On Saturday the well was dragged out. On Saturday nothing further was done. It took evening to drag the well. On Sunday the Fouzdar searched the body in the house. Ishwara Nagdeo and Ramu Nagdeo Inamma was made. Kesarker noted the marks on the body. I obstructed the Fouzdar when he was sending the body to Islampur. The Fouzdar collected all men to take out the body. The Mahaikari came on Sunday in the afternoon, and then the body was sent to Islampur. I did not go to Islampur with my son and husband. I did not see the police complainants accused No. 3 and 4 before beating. There were then only two constables. People say they are the police and therefore I say the same. I did not obstruct them when they were beating the deceased.

Re-examined : Accused 3 and 4 are the persons who were beating the deceased. I identify them because I got their names from people and so stated these names to the Mahaikari. The accused were present when I made the statement to the Mahaikari.

Sakhya valad Subnak, aged 50, Mahar by caste, of Meni, said :

Sadu Bugada's theft was committed. The police had come to the village for investigating the case. Kundlya, Nagya, Sadya and Ishwara were brought to the chowdi. On Thursday they were questioned and on Friday they were detained. On Thursday they were allowed to go home. They were brought back on Friday. They were not allowed to go home on Friday morning or evening. They were in custody on the third day. Sadu's father and mother brought meals to the chowdi which they ate on Friday. We were in the front of the chowdi for keeping watch. I was there for the whole night. Sadu's parents went home on Friday. Ishwara and Sadu were with us. They were taken from our custody by Ganu and Rama behind the chowdi. Accused Nos. 3 and 4 are Ganu and Rama. They were taken away after 9 or 10 p.m. I never saw Sadu afterwards. Next morning Sadu's mother cried out that Sadu was thrown into a well. We went to the well, where we saw a blanket and grass trodden. The other persons on guard were Laxuman, Gopala, and Babya. Accused Nos. 1 and 2, Fouzdar and Jamadar, were in the chowdi. I saw Sadu's body on Sunday.

To Mr. Kale—

It was our turn to watch that day. We were not specially asked to watch the deceased and Ishwara and others. I did not notice who were in the chowdi when Sadu was taken away from where he was sleeping. I did not see accused Nos. 1 and 2 that night in the chowdi. Ishwara did not speak to me anything on Saturday.

Re-examined : I know accused Nos. 2 and 4 took away the deceased. I identify them because I remember the faces of those who removed Sadya.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned till Monday.

AFTER the service at Daudet's family vault at Pere-Lachaise, M. Zola read a funeral oration. He thus began : My hands are full of wreaths, and I have flowers without number to lay on the tomb where Alphonse Daudet, the tenderly loved friend, the great author and romance-writer for whom the Fatherland mourns, is to sleep. These flowers are the gift of those who have known, approached, or lived in intimacy with him. Some come from afar. Some represent unclouded friendships of more than thirty years. There are others from friends of still older date. There are a vast number from friends of recent times, for Daudet kept on forming fresh friendships as he advanced in life. He was a winner of hearts. The crowd he conquered now form a royal cortege behind his coffin. Other flowers are from the innumerable readers of his novels. They express the admiration of men, the enthusiasm of the young, the passion of women who have quivered and wept over pages that stirred their pity and aroused their tenderness. A whole admiring people is behind me, eager to show its gratitude to the writer who opened and enlarged their hearts and minds. These palms and other evergreens, symbols of immortality, come from writers who were his peers. Daudet had the most rare, charming, and immortal literary gifts. He had strong and exquisite originality, the gift of throwing life into his creations, the gift of feeling life, and of rendering his feeling with peculiar intensity and truth. Every personage we meet within his novels appears to us like an actual man, woman, or child. They live and move and speak, each according to his essential nature. We might recognise them in the streets. We know them by their names. What greater glory could novelist hope for than this?

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE LATE SIR FRANK LOCKWOOD.

IT would perhaps be going too far, writes a correspondent, to say that the late Sir Frank Lockwood, Q.C., M.P., was the most popular man in England, but he was certainly one of the most popular ; and I cannot recall any death in recent years that has caused so much and such widespread sorrow. He had only just turned fifty, and yet, for at least a decade, his name had been prominently before the public. His success was not due merely to his professional attainments, and there are many men at the bar who rank higher than he did as a lawyer. He was seen at his best in cases where a mastery of much detail was not required, and at times, both in his addresses to juries and as a cross-examiner, he showed great brilliance ; but it is not as an advocate he will be longest remembered. The reasons why he was such a great favourite with everyone cannot be better described than by quoting the words of Sir Francis Jeune : "His humour and fancy, so genuine and so ready, combined with the kindness which never varied or failed, made him a unique and most delightful personality. There was no one, there can be no one, like him. It was impossible even to meet him without carrying away some brightness into life from his presence. His was a wit which never wounded, and not only was his self-restraint so complete that he never used his rare powers, except, with perfect good nature and generosity, but there are very many of us and many of those who are beyond our profession who have had much reason to be grateful for the aid and for the manly sympathy which he was always ready to extend." Many stories illustrating his gift of repartee and vivid sense of humour are circulating. Perhaps the best is the following :—After defending a prisoner who had put forward a very satisfactory *alibi*, Sir Frank went for a walk in the circuit town, and during his perambulations he met the judge who had presided. Addressing him, the learned judge said, "Well, Lockwood, that was a very good *alibi*." "Yes, my lord," was the answer ; "I had three offered me, and I think I selected the best." At the hearing of a dispute between vinegar merchants, the presiding judge, Sir Henry Hawkins, asked : "At what time is the consumption of vinegar greatest ?" "That, my lord," said Sir F. Lockwood, "depends upon the supply of oysters." As a common law barrister he was necessarily not a frequent visitor to the Court of Chancery. On the occasion of one his visits she learned judge said : "What brings *you* here, Mr. Lockwood ?" The witty Q. C. gleaned as the outside of his brief replied in a matter of fact manner : "Three and one, my lord, merely three and one," the allusion, it may be mentioned for the benefit of the uninitiated being to the number of guineas marked on his brief as regards the first amount, and the smaller sum having reference to the conference fee. At one of Lady Jeune's crushes he and Lady Lockwood were separated. His host at this moment came up, and Sir Frank pretended to be very aggrieved : "Really, Jeune," he said, "it is too bad. Here I have lost my wife. You spend all your days in separating husbands and wives. You ought not to occupy your nights in parting them." He was one of the counsel engaged on the Parnell Commission. Mr. Justice Day, one of the Commissioners, never opened his lips throughout that protracted enquiry. Towards the close of the proceedings a pen-and-ink sketch (drawn by Sir Frank) of the bench was circulated among the members of the bar present, bearing the legend, "Day unto Day uttereth speech, Knight unto Knight showeth knowledge." His skill as a draughtsman has on many occasions afforded amusement to both front benches in the House of Commons. Some of his clever drawings have been reproduced in the *Westminster Gazette* and others in *Punch*. If he had adopted sketing as a career he would have made his mark. He was also possessed of considerable histrionic ability, and it is said that in early life he had a short connection with the stage. As an after dinner he was unequalled in England, and when he accompanied Lord Russell of Killowen on his trip to the United States, our transatlantic cousins were obliged to admit that that master of post prandia oratory, Mr. Chauncey Depew, had his match in the English advocate. The son of a Yorkshire man of business, Sir Frank was educated first at the Manchester Grammar School, and then at Oxford College, Cambridge. He was called to the bar in 1872, and joined the North Eastern Circuit. He first entered the House of Commons in 1885 as Liberal member for York, and in 1894 Lord Rosebery appoinsed him Solicitor-general. He aspired to a seat on the Bench, and it seems that if his health had not failed his desire would have been gratified even before his own party returned to power. Indeed there is reason to believe that the Lord Chancellor had intended offering him one of the judgeships that lately became vacant. This would have been a very graceful act on the part of Lord Halsbury, and should tend to soften the criticism with which the "Lord High Judge," as he is irreverently styled, is assailed by the Liberal Press. The announcement of Sir F. Lockwood's death was quite unexpected by the public. A paragraph or two had appeared in the papers stating that he was ill, but no one supposed his condition to be dangerous. He had been confined to the house four or five weeks with renal affection. About ten days ago influenza supervened, and on Saturday, whilst being moved, he fainted from weakness, and, without rallying, passed away early on Sunday afternoon.

THE RIOT NEAR NARIAD.

AN Ahmedabad correspondent sends us the following original account of the recent disturbances in the Kaira District :—Last week a collision took place between a party of policemen on one side and the coolies of Chaklasi on the other, at a village about four miles from Nariad, in the Kaira District. The dispute took place as regards the payment of land assessment there, the rumour being that two instalments were to be levied together at one time. A bawa, meaning a person of the priest-class of the same caste, dissuaded the people from

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

"La Formation de la Nation Francaise," by M Gabriel de Mortillet, the well-known French anthropologist and naturalist, should be read by all those English critics who continue to prattle of the "Celtic Renaissance," or those belated journalists who still echo that picturesque phrase, the "Celtic Fringe." They would get their minds opened as to the real nature of the old Celtic speaking peoples; we cannot call them races, for they were blends all different from each other, and of divers origins. The first inhabitants of France were a race which migrated northwards with the reindear after the Glacial Period, and probably became the ancestors of the Eskimo, Those who remained in France were swamped by hordes of broad-headed people from Western Asia, at the beginning of the New Stone Age. After these came more broadheads from the East, who introduced bronze, but left small trace on the physical type of the others. Iron came from North Africa by trade.

The Cro-Magnon type, which forms a large proportion of the people of Aquitaine, is, he thinks, the modern representative of the Old Stone Age people of Gaul. Neither this type nor the broadheads of Auvergne and Brittany, the true "Celts" of Cæsar, have been discovered in the British Isles at all. The bulk of the hard working, quiet, thrifty French peasantry are descended from the Stone Age people of France; the turbulent, noisy, mobile aristocracy, who have given the French a bad name, are of Germanic origin.

From this it appears that our stormy "Titanic" Celt of Matthew Arnold's fancy, whose exploits figure in ancient history, was really a Teuton seen by Greek or Latin eyes. "Titan," "Teuton"—is the likeness of sound a mere coincidence? Again, the slow, square-headed typical South German of Matthew Arnold turns out to be a different race altogether from the long-headed Teuton of the North. Some anthropologists ally him to the true Celt. Our popular "Celt" then, is in danger of proving to be a Teuton, and our "Teuton" proving to be a "Celt." Verily, the anthropologists are turning the laugh against those historians and men of letters in their treatment of races.

The U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey will soon publish a new map showing the whole valley of the Yukon River and most of its tributaries, including those of the Klondyke region. The scale is 20 miles to an inch. The section embraced is from Selwyn River, several miles above Dawson City, to the mouth of the river. The sites of all towns and mining camps are to be given.

The Cape York meteorite, which Peary brought home from Greenland, and Nansen pronounced of earthly origin, has been examined by English as well as American experts, and declared a true meteoric stone. Nansen has been converted to this view, and there is no foundation for the report that he and Peary had shown illfeeling over the matter.

To the "Logos of Jesus" and the poems by Bacchylides found in Egypt must be added a considerable part of "The Labourer," a lost play by Menander, discovered on a papyrus found in Cairo by M. Jules Nicole. There are nearly a hundred verses, and they contain the essence of the plot, enabling the characters to be reconstituted, and also the better part of the comedy. The authorship of the play is established by three passages quoted from it by ancient writers. A French translation of the fragment has appeared at Geneva.

Stuart and Revett, who travelled in Greece last century, sketched a small Ionic temple on the left bank of the Ilissus, near the fountain of Kallirrhoe, which has disappeared since then. Skias, however, has recently discovered its foundations about a hundred paces from the celebrated spring. Herr Dorpfeld regards it as the temple of Artemis Agrotera, mentioned by Pausanias.

A London fog absorbs 11 per cent. of the rays from an ordinary gas lamp, and 21 per cent. of those from a lamp with an incandescent mantle. The reason for this difference is that the ordinary flame emits more red rays than the mantle, and red rays penetrate fog or mist better than the green or blue rays at the other end of the spectrum.

Dr. J. H. Kellog is of opinion that obesity can only be cured by diet and regimen. His plan is to restrict the diet in kind and quantity. The patient is only allowed to eat one thing at a meal, and so does not eat too much. Grapes, apples, and some other fruits give good results. So does a diet of buttermilk and gluten biscuits. If bread is permitted, it should only be eaten dry. Liquids are not allowed at meals, but the patient may drink as much as he likes at other times. He should weary himself with exercise twice or thrice a day, but especially before eating. Walking, as a rule, is not enough unless there are hills to climb. Cold baths and spray baths are recommended, but hot baths should be used in moderation.

The "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" has broken the record of the "Campania," with an average speed of 22·35 knots for the voyage from New York to the Needles. The distance is 3,055 knots, and the actual time was 5 days 17 hours 8 minutes. The speed is equivalent to a railway train going 25¾ miles an hour, but this rate was kept up for 3,324 land miles. The performance is equivalent to that of transcontinental trains in America a few years ago.

Some years ago a large number of Phœnician inscriptions were found in the island of Sumatra, and it is now supposed that they were made by the Phœnician fleet which Alexander the Great sent down the river Indus to regain the Persian Sea. The characters belong to the fourth century B.C., and some of them are similar to those on the monuments of Citium in Cyprus. Plutarch states that many Cyprian sailors were in the fleet of Alexander.

The Ellide, an American 80-foot yacht, recently made 37.89 miles an hour on the Hudson River. This is a much higher speed than any steam yacht has ever attained. She is driven by a quadruple expansion engine.

The utilisation of the St. Lawrence river for generating electricity by a canal from a higher to lower level at the Long Sault Rapids near Massena will yield 150,000 horse-power of electrical energy. The turbines which drive the dynamos will be worked by a fall of 47 feet in height.

Those who are interested in tracing the origins of the telegraph will find some new particulars in a lecture delivered recently at Dundee on telegraphing without wires by Mr. Richard Kerr, F.G.S. The chairman, Dr. Sinclair, pointed out that in the "Dundee Advertiser" for April 14, 1834, Mr. James Bowman Lindsey, a "modest and unassuming man of genius" belonging to Dundee, predicted that houses and towns would be lighted by electricity, and that electricity would be used for heating houses and driving machinery instead of steam. Years before the Atlantic telegraph was heard of Lindsay had devised a plan for uniting Europe and America by an ocean telegraph. Some fifty years ago he made experiments at Dundee in telegraphing without wires. The first idea of a telegraph is of Scottish birth, one "C. M." having described a plan in the "Scots Magazine" last century. Further curious and interesting particulars about the earliest telegraphs will be found in a paper by Mr. Charles Bright, F.R.S.E., in the "Cornhill Magazine."

The telegraph ship "Scotia" of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company has gone to Turk's Island and Bermuda to lay a cable direct to Jamaica. Hitherto messages to the West Indies had to go via America. When the new line is opened, at the end of January next, messages will pass through British territory alone. The present tariff will be reduced by nearly one-half.

The shortsightedness of the British Government in declining to purchase Alaska when it was offered them is well shown by the jubilation of an American journal over its acquisition by the United States. After referring to the new gold discoveries it remarks that Alaska only cost 7,200,000 dollars, and that the royalties from the seal fishery, the salmon industry, and the output of the Treadwell gold mine, Douglass Island, have repaid the sum many times over. Coal is also said to exist in the country.

The New York Zoological Society is turning a portion of South Bronx Park, New York, into the largest zoological garden in the world. The foreign vivaria are being studied with this view. The city of New York will give a donation of 125,000 dollars towards it.

I. M. RAILWAY.

First 8 days of January 1898.

Description.	1897.	1856.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	940	940	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	49,98'	55,289	...	6,307	...	6,307
Parcels, &c.	1,03,560	88,015	15 545	...	15,545	...
Goods						
Other earnings	3,353	3,356	...	3	...	3
Total for week	1,56,895	1,47,660	9,235	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	1,56,895	1,47,660	...	..	9,235	...

The marriage of Prince Christian of Denmark, eldest son of the Crown Prince and ultimate heir to the throne, with the Duchess Alexandrina of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, daughter of the late Grand Duke Frederick and grand-daughter of the Grand Duke Michel Nicolaievitch, is to take place at Copenhagen about the middle of April.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

SESAMUM.

The Final General Memorandum on the Sesamum (til or jinjili) Crop of the season 1897-98 reads as under:—

The late arrival of the south-west monsoon and the desire of the people to place greater breadths of land under food crops account for a contraction of the area sown with sesamum in most provinces. The yield varies greatly. In Bombay, the North-western Provinces, and the Panjab a return is expected equal to about an average crop, or which is a little above or below the average. In Madras, Sind, and the Nizam's Territory prospects are not satisfactory, and a yield greatly below the average seems probable. In two provinces, however,—the Central Provinces and Berar—the seed seems to have been sown and grown under exceptionally favourable conditions. There the area sown was more than ordinarily large, while a yield equal to about double the average is expected. These large yields so far balance the less favourable results in other provinces that the aggregate outturn for all the reporting provinces is well in excess of the average.

The following paragraphs summarise the provincial reports:—In Bombay the area sown is below the average, the contraction, which is marked in the Deccan, Bijapur, and parts of Kathiawar, being due partly to deficient rain at sowing time and partly to the replacement of sesamum by food and fodder crops. The season was in the main favourable, though drought in July and August and subsequent heavy rain in September and October interfered with sowings in places. The condition of the crop is fairly satisfactory expect where some damage has been done by floods and insects in Sind and Karnatak, and an average crop is expected. In Madras the season was propitious, and a largely expanded area was sown with the late crop. The yield of this crop has not been estimated as yet, but its condition is said to be good in Mainbar and fair elsewhere. The early crop on the other hand, which occupies a much larger area than the late crop, was sown on a somewhat reduced area, and the yield is estimated to be substantially below the average. In Berar extensive sowings were made under the encouragement of good rain at sowing time, and the crop has done so well that the yield is estimated at as much as 80 per cent. more than the average. In the Central Provinces also a largely expanded area has been placed under this crop. Its condition is good almost everywhere, though there has been some damage in places from insects and frost, and the yield is estimated to be nearly double the average. In Hyderabad the area sown is not as large as in 1896, and prospects are not good, the yield being expected to be not more than nine-sixteenths of an average crop. More rain was needed at the date of report. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the area estimated to have been sown is smaller than the average, the contraction being due to the late arrival of the monsoon, but the season has been on the whole so favourable, and the condition of the crop is so good, that a yield in excess of the average is expected. This refers to the seed sown by itself, but a much larger quantity of this oilseed is also grown mixed with other crops, chiefly for local consumption, and the yield of the seed so grown is also quite up to the average. In the Panjab the late subsidence of the floods of the Indus led to a reduction in the area sown. The crop also is said to be poor, and is likely to turn out slightly smaller than the average.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 17TH OF JANUARY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratios of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations	Pressure 8.8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·093	W	1	74·6	41·2	73	...	1·23	+0·26
Sirsa.....	30·100	NW	5	76·2	44·2	55	...	0·01	−0·83
Delhi	30·093	WNW	7	75·2	48·9	45	...	...	−0·79
Agra	30·076	SW	6	79·5	47·4	55	...	...	−0·46
Cawnpore ...	30·048	WSW	5	78·2	48·5	56	...	...	...
Allahabad...	30·046	WSW	8	78·2	50·4	40	...	...	−0·29
Jhansi.....	30·086	Calm	1	80·0	47·2	34	...	...	−0·52
Jacobabad..	30·082	ENE	2	80·9	43·9	42	...	0·38	+0·04
Karachi	30·068	ENE	5	82·9	54·9	50	...	..	−0·58
Jeypore	30·106	NNW	3	82·5	48·7	37	...	..	−0·57
Ajmere	30·080	Calm	1	80·4	43·8	68	...	..	−0·53
Deesa	30·072	E	7	89·7	50·6	46	...	..	−0·24
Ahmedabad	30·051	NE	3	89·1	58·7	34	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·063	Calm	6	84·5	55·0	39	...	...	−0·10
Rajkot.....	30·082	NNE	6	87·4	50·0	43	...	...	−0·40
Ghadechi ..	30·011	W	5	88·5	50·7	37	...	...	...
Veraval	29·982	NE	4	80·1	63·3	51	...	...	...
Neemuch ..	30·153	Calm	1	82·2	44·9	37	...	...	−0·53
Indore.....	30·153	Calm	1	82·3	47·1	56	...	...	−0·78
Sanger	30·105	N	2	79·2	54·6	25	...	...	−1·78
Jubulpore..	30·146	SE	1	78·9	49·9	71	...	...	−1·49
Hoshangabad.....	30·133	Calm	1	82·7	48·3	72	...	...	−1·45
Khandwa ..	30·125	Calm	1	87·2	45·6	43	...	...	−1·14
Raipur	30·102	Calm	3	85·8	53·8	54	...	...	−0·90
Nagpur	30·097	Calm	4	87·8	53·7	42	...	...	−1·86
Amraoti	30·085	E	4	88·2	61·8	59	...	0·07	−1·59
Akola	30·113	Calm	2	88·0	48·1	42	...	...	−2·09
Surat	30·009	E	4	93·1	58·6	53	..	...	−0·19
Malegaon ...	30·100	WSW	4	87·4	47·0	32	...	...	−1·16
Bombay	29·968	ENE	12	90·8	70·1	55	...	...	−0·88
Poona	30·097	SE	9	87·5	48·9	46	..	..	−1·63
Ahmednagar	30·082	WSW	4	86·3	45·4	...	...	...	...
Aurangabad.....	30·114	Calm	3	88·8	51·7	34	...	...	...
Sholapur ...	30·048	SE	3	88·2	61·1	28	...	...	−1·85
Ratnagiri ...	29·970	E	6	90·4	68·4	36	..	...	−0·71
Belgaum ...	30·006	ESE	15	84·7	60·9	49	..	...	−2·30
Goa	29·961	SE	9	91·0	70·4	81	..	...	...
Karwar	29·938	E	16	92·3	65·6	62	..	...	−2·84
Mangalore..	29·945	E-E	2	91·8	72·3	70	..	...	−3·66
Calicut	29·936	SE	6	90·4	72·6	68	..	...	−4·35
Cochin	29·929	NNE	7	90·3	73·7	73	..	4·90	−2·01
Bangalore..	30·072	ESE	10	81·7	55·4	95	..	0·50	−3·75
Secunderabad.....	30·060	Calm	3	85·6	55·7	51	...	...	−2·05
Masulipatam.	30·035	NNW	4	83·5	63·2	82	...	...	−3·17
Hellary	30·046	Calm	2	86·2	59·1	45	..	0·15	−2·16
Cuddapah...	30·028	NE	L	86·0	60·4	51	..	3·41	−2·46
Madras	30·037	C	4	84·0	62·5	83	..	9·18	−3·91
Coimbatore..	30·027	E	2	87·4	64·4	77	..	3·11	−1·85
Trichinopoly	30·015	N	4	89·0	65·9	69	...	3·15	−4·98
Negapatam..	29·988	NE	10	83·4	75·9	88	..	9·04	−20·44
Colombo.....	29·935	NE	9	88·0	76·0	84	..	21·93	+0·93
Aden	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...

In columns "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Jubulpore, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are highest in Central India and Rajputana, and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been strong at Karwar, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 15 miles an hour at Bombay. The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in several places, and the minimum in large excess at Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Ratnagiri, and the lowest 41·2 at Lahore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the sky is overcast at Negapatam. There has been no rain at any of the observing stations. The weather is fine and settled over nearly the whole country.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
SIMLA, JAN. 17.

Sunday: The barometer has risen briskly in Baluchistan, but over India changes are generally slight. Pressure remains highest over north-west and centre of India and low over the south of the Bay and south-east of the Arabian sea. The pressure differences continue to be considerable over the west at the Peninsula. The Barometer reads slightly higher than usual across the central parts of the Indian region and slightly to moderately below both in the north and south. Winds are somewhat more variable around the bay, but elsewhere the general directions are unchanged. The force of the easterly winds along the west coast is somewhat higher than usual. The temperature has risen over Bengal and the Central Provinces, but has fallen or changed irregularly in the other provinces. The heat is slightly less than usual over the Central Provinces and the Deccan, the east of the Peninsula, Bengal, Assam, and in part of Burma and is greater than usual elsewhere. Darjeeling, Tinnevelly and Trivandrum report moderate local showers of rain, but elsewhere the weather has been rainless.

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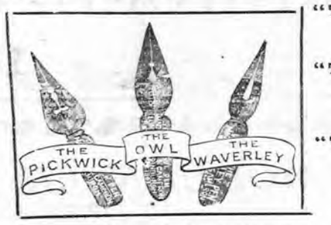

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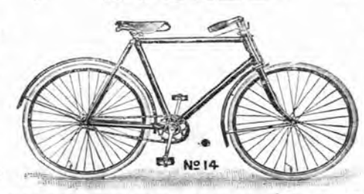

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